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## Tile Officials Indicted; U. S. Offers to Join In Condemnation of Soviet

**The World's Day—At a Glance**
**Dec. 5, 1939**

### Jury Indicts 35 in Detroit Tile Probe

DETROIT (AP)—A special Federal grand jury today indicted 35 individuals, eight manufacturing concerns, three contractors' associations, two American Federation of Labor union locals, and jobbers charging that a monopoly had been created in the tile trade in the Detroit area.

### Welles Offers to Join Anti-Soviet Move

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, announced today the United States Government had notified certain Latin-American nations it would be glad to participate in a joint Pan-American condemnation of Russia's invasion of Finland.

### Kuhn Sentenced to Term of 2½-5 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, was sentenced today to a prison term of from 2½ to 5 years. He was convicted of grand larceny of Bund funds.

### Labor Federation Maps Legislative Program

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Renewed demands for legislative ratification of a Constitutional amendment restricting child labor, State licensing and regulation of fee-charging employment agencies, and "protection" of union pickets in industrial disputes came today from the New York State Federation of Labor

Nearly 200 delegates attended the annual conference to draft a "progressive program" for consideration of the State Legislature convening Jan. 3.

### Siam Executes Plotters Against Boy King

BANGKOK (AP)—Eighteen alleged plotters against boy King Ananda of Muang Thai (Siam) were executed today. They were charged with conspiracy to restore Ananda's uncle and predecessor, King Prajadhipok.

Numerous arrests and the "retirement" of more than 50 high Army officers on Jan. 29 was followed by convening of a special court which passed the sentences. King Prajadhipok abdicated March 2, 1935.

### Rumania Sees Sabotage in Oil Plant Explosion

BUCHAREST (AP)—The Rumanian Government today started investigations into damage to oil plants and train wrecks which has been attributed to sabotage by foreign agents.

The British-owned Orion refinery at Ploesti was still burning after an explosion and fire which destroyed the plant and 200 cars of oil. Several other carloads of oil burned Dec. 3 after a collision. A train wreck near Sibiu last week killed 20 workmen.

### Ambassador Kennedy on Plane Bound for U. S.

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to London, departed for New York today on a trans-Atlantic clipper.

[The London Embassy announced Nov. 23 that Mr. Kennedy had been called home by the State Department for consultation.]

### Soviet Marks Anniversary of 'Stalin Constitution'

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union celebrated today the third anniversary of the "Stalinist Constitution" as Russian armies and fleet battled Finland.

[The Stalinist Constitution created a bicameral parliament and provided for other changes.]

Pravda, official Communist Party organ, said that "our army is growing; we are without terrible starvation in our villages." It assailed capitalistic countries for "bringing terrible wars," but made no mention of the Russian campaigns in Poland or Finland.

### War Summary: Baltic Renews Peace Efforts

*By the Associated Press*

**Embattled Finland's** plight under Russian invasion today stirred its alarmed Scandinavian neighbors to new peace efforts and preparations against war.

**Sweden** called about 40,000 more men to the colors bringing its armed forces to 150,000.

**Norway** invited Foreign Ministers of Sweden and Denmark to a conference Dec. 7 on ways of bringing peace between Russia and Finland. Both accepted.

**Rejecting** participation in a League of Nations meeting on Finland's appeal for arbitration, Russia reported its troops were continuing into Finland from south and north. Russian lines were said to have penetrated 30 miles on the Karelian Isthmus and 16 miles below Petsamo Fjord, Finland's Arctic outlet.

**Russian** bombing operations were renewed after a lapse because of bad weather.

**Finland** rushed fortification of the Aaland Islands to keep open sea communications with Sweden, a vital route if any aid were to be given Finland by Scandinavian nations.

**On the seas** sinking of the 10,086-ton British supply steamer Doric Star by a German sea raider led to the belief that the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer might have been responsible.

**Britain** established patrol lookouts at important bottlenecks of sea routes to facilitate the blockade on German exports.

**Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, and 9.**

## New 'Revolution' in Lexington

Lexington town-meeting members have set off the spark for another revolution, and again it involves taxes. This time, however, it is real estate taxes which the members want slashed from $35.50 to $30 in 1940.

The town representatives chose a novel method to bring their desire to the attention of the Selectmen. About 70 per cent, or 145 of the 204 members, signed a document telling the Selectmen and the Appropriation Committee that they wanted a $30 tax rate next year. The "Declaration" closes with the pledge that the "undersigned will so vote in town meeting as will bring about the result outlined herein."

The inference is that should town authorities fail to cut expenses, the town representatives, who have the power to do so, will do the cutting themselves.

**Houses for Sale**

Circulated by Harold B. Lamont and other town-meeting members, the paper is the outgrowth of increasing anxiety by the townspeople who have watched real estate sales and new construction in Lexington slow down and almost stop as taxes rose. Conditions have reached a point where it seems that on every street there is at least one house with a "for sale" sign, and local banks hesitate before investing in new building within the town, according to the residents.

Real estate brokers have pointed out that neighboring municipalities —one in particular which cut its tax rate down to an attractive figure in two years—are drawing business and residents away from Lexington.

An attempt was made last spring to cut down the appropriations when they came before the annual

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**The World At Your Fireside**

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## Probe Begins On Charges In Connolly Case

**Assistant District Attorney Doyle calls in workers under former clerk of civil court.**

The office of District Attorney William J. Foley today commenced preparation of its case for criminal prosecution of John Patrick Connolly, resigned clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, for alleged extortion, by interviewing the first of 35 witnesses preliminary to taking the case before the Grand Jury.

In a private room behind the office of James T. McDermott, acting Suffolk Superior Civil Clerk, Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle interviewed former employees of Mr. Connolly not dismissed by him as clerk. Heading the list was John J. McCarthy, former Assistant Clerk under Mr. Connolly who was named as a co-conspirator in the removal charges brought against Mr. Connolly by the Boston Bar Association.

Mr. Connolly, father of nine children, resigned last July under charges by the Boston Bar Association he allegedly forced employees of the office to pay between $20,000 and $22,000 under duress of losing their jobs. Mr. Dowd, who resigned in November under similar charges wider in scope, has already been indicted on 60 counts of extortion totaling $36,000.

The Dowd case, incidentally, came into the news today when the Boston Finance Commission submitted a report to City Auditor Charles J. Fox on the purchase and lease of 48 water coolers by former Sheriff John F. Dowd, but Mr. Fox held up publication of the report, saying he wished to "check several items in it" before making it public. Circumstances surrounding the water cooler deal have been a City Hall and Courthouse mystery for several weeks.

Other witnesses scheduled to be interviewed by Assistant District Attorney Doyle preparatory to taking the case to the Grand Jury are four others charged as co-conspirators by the Bar Association:

William C. Creed, an Assistant Clerk in Mr. Connolly's office, who has been removed.

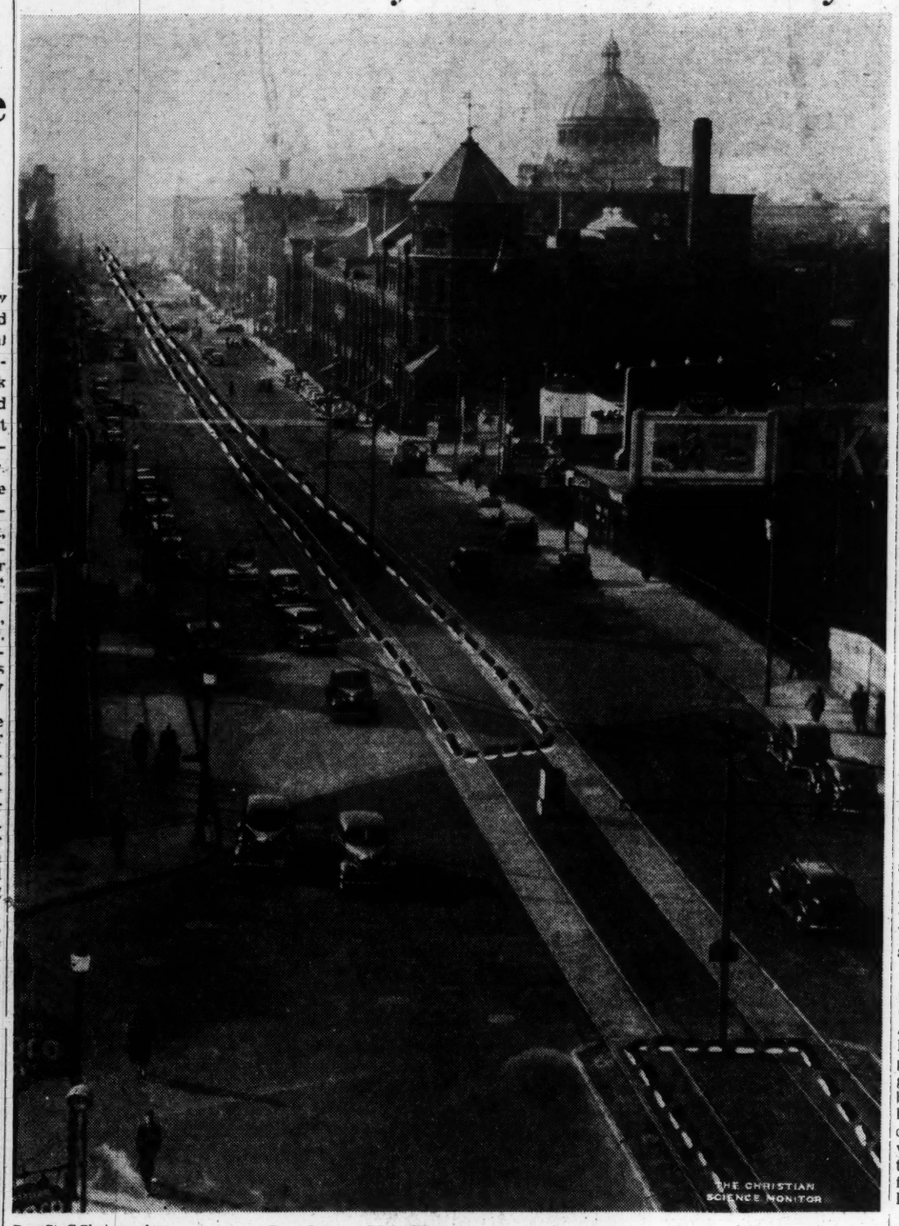
Frank J. Burke, Associate Judge of the Boston Municipal Court.

John MacFarland, an employee in the clerk's office.

William T. Conway, who has no official connection with the county.

The charges of the Bar Association upon which the District Attorney's office is founding its case allege that Mr. Connolly used his office for extortion to raise a campaign fund to perpetuate himself as clerk and that he fired efficient workers who refused to contribute, making less efficient replacements.

## *Trees to Beautify Boston Traffic Artery*



By a Staff Photographer

**Looking Up Huntington Avenue**

**Broken line indicates where the proposed reservation for lawn and a row of trees will be on Huntington Avenue when the new subway is completed. The exact width of the plantation area is under discussion at City Hall. Picture was taken from corner of Stuart Street and looks toward Massachusetts Avenue. Between Massachusetts Avenue and the Opera House, trees would line sidewalks as well as the center of the roadway, according to plans. Dome over the building at the right is that of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.**

## Parkway for Huntington Ave.

Instead of an unbroken expanse of pavement for fast traffic, Boston's remodeled Huntington Avenue will be a beautiful parkway with a strip of lawn and a row of stately trees along the center when the new subway is finished, it was revealed today by Park Commissioner William P. Long.

Nearly a year will pass before workmen remove the last piece of scaffolding and lay new pavement over the last bump; but plans for making the finished thoroughfare a thing of beauty as well as utility

*(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)*

## Intimate Message from Washington

**President Hopes to Round Out Career and Place in History Not So Much by Third Term as by Being World's Peacemaker**

***By the Monitor's Washington Bureau***

Washington

President Roosevelt wants to go to Portsmouth.

In other words, he wants to follow the example of his illustrious cousin, the original Theodore, and act as mediator or prime mover in a peace conference effort. He wishes to round out his "place in history" with a major contribution to world pacification. If he could lead such a peace effort—without having to submit any treaty thereafter to the Senate!—he would undoubtedly retire to private life, forget all about the third term, and let his successor wrestle with various domestic problems.

Authority for these statements comes from a dozen diverse, tangible and intangible, sources in Washington. One of the reasons why the Administration is opposed to breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union is that it fears its standing as a mediator or participant in a peace conference might be jeopardized thereby.

According to plans now being meditated here, the United States would not go to a peace conference without allies. It would first mobilize the policies of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, speaking with and for them in the effort to regain stability. Indeed, the lines of regional organization already laid down in the Americas may be a suggestive basis for co-operation with Europe.

This time it is not likely that the United States will even consider direct participation in the organization which might spring up in Europe. Few United States citizens object to peace organization, no matter how formal, in the Americas. If Europe's evolution were then in the direction of federalism—a method unlikely for some time to bridge the Atlantic—this federal grouping could co-operate with the looser organization of the Americas.

**Where There's Smoke, There's Fire**

"Peace talk" keeps cropping up in Washington, as in other capitals. So far there has been scarcely anything tangible to it, but the reports cannot be ignored. It is still a "funny" war in the sense that nobody rules out the possibility of an early settlement. This is not to say that the Administration, or any substantial faction, believes in peace on Germany's previous terms. But the possibility of some internal readjustment in Germany, not necessarily sensational, and the sudden emergence of a negotiable basis for peace, has not yet been excluded by the best-informed observers.

After all, the world has weathered enough surprises in the last few months to be prepared for the best one of all: a basis for peace. It is on the strength of this talk that Washington speculates, and the President lends an eager ear. Consider Mr. Roosevelt's position:

1. Everybody agrees that he would like to retire.

2. But his prime considerations are the continuation of some sort of progressive program and—his place in history.

3. And if he does not round out his presidential career with a substantial achievement in world affairs, his record will be decisively mixed and inconclusive. His budget deficits, the tentative nature of recovery, the half-jelled state of many hopeful reforms and the altogether discarded state of many others, leave a great deal still undone in the domestic field. The only prospect of a rising climax seems to be in international relations.

Hence, for the months immediately ahead, it seems more than likely that the President will do everything in his power to search for a peace basis. There is not much time left. Even if Mr. Roosevelt decided to try for a third term, neither the chance of nomination nor of election is at all assured. During his forthcoming search for peace, the President ought logically to avoid domestic conflicts.

**Domestic Serenity Seems Probable**

This fits in with the reports that he will have a very modest congressional program. The main struggle, over the trade agreements program, concerns Secretary Hull more than it does the President. And the budget-paring which the President has announced fits in with the same conciliatory approach.

Emergence of Soviet Russia as "Public Enemy No. 1" on the world scene is likewise consistent with the search for peace. Republicans can join with New Dealers in scolding or penalizing the Red Government, and they are already leading the hue and cry for "measures short of war" against the Soviet Union.

The "American peace offensive," or, more exactly, the "Roosevelt peace offensive" is unlikely to go so far as to alarm the Allies. This Government is too deeply sympathetic with the Allies for that. But as time goes on, it is likely to become more perceptible and more pressing.

Already, in Cabinet circles, there is talk of "the peace conference." There is talk, not of a Wilsonian effort to save the world, but of a Roosevelt-ian exertion of realistic, politically-minded diplomacy. The President has a great stake in seeing that the "Roosevelt peace offensive" reaches fruition before next autumn. The world has a stake, too, with no time limit attached in either direction.

No doubt the President puts a just, stable peace and the welfare of the world far above his own personal place in history. No doubt, also, every effort of administration diplomacy will be exerted to see that the two things coincide.

**Erwin D. Canham**

## Orderly Rise In Prices Is Seen on Way

**By Richard L. Strout**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—A gradual but orderly price rise is the expectation not only of economists but purchasing agents in the coming year, G. A. Renard, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, told the Monopoly Committee today.

Members of the Committee who have been given the task by President Roosevelt of a "close surveillance" over prices, were keenly interested in this testimony which was elicited apart from Mr. Renard's prepared statement.

Mr. Renard also warned against a possible shortage of skilled mechanics causing a "bottleneck" in the face of foreign demand "that would blow up the price level of finished materials and induce maladjustments with dangerous results."

This comment elicited the statement from Clarence Avildsen, member of the Committee, who is President of the United Tool and Drill Company of Chicago, that already his company finds it cannot get its orders for machine tools filled in less than a year. Witness corroborated this situation as a potential "bottleneck" caused by belligerents' purchases in the United States. These are confined temporarily to aircraft and machine tools, he said.

**Prices Now Flattening**

The jump in prices that appeared with the start of the war is now flattening out or declining, Mr. Renard said, and speculative purchasing is turning into more orderly acquisition of inventories.

The condition which Mr. Renard described is of tremendous long-range significance to American economy. The New Deal is seeking to avert a price inflation followed by a subsequent slump. Mr. Renard seemed to give whole-hearted support to the move but emphasized that procurement procedure of the Government itself had been faulty.

The Government will play a major part in prices in its coming preparedness program. He charged that the recent doubling in the price of hemp had been due to unprecedented Government requests for the article.

Mr. Renard forecast a further European currency depreciation as the war continues. As a means for avoiding inflationary price advances he urged widespread factual information on inventories. Copper was cited as an industry which is at present resisting a pro-

*(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)*

## Russia Ridicules Bid From League; U.S. Aid to Finns?

**Washington, unable to free Finland of debt payment, must find other ways to help.**

**Refusal to participate in assemblies forecasts withdrawal—May be forced out.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—The American Government would very much like to suspend the Dec. 15 debt payment which Finland is ready to make, but in the absence of any action by Congress is unlikely to do so. Instead, Congress will be asked at the next session to act on its apparent sentiments and extend some kind of aid to the sore-pressed Republic.

Meantime, diplomatic channels between Washington and Moscow are deliberately kept open for what value they may be, although Republican leaders continue to urge the Administration to break off diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. President Roosevelt, Henry A. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and the State Department are all watching the Finnish situation closely, and any step likely to be of real assistance to the Republic will be taken if it is within the range of domestic possibility here.

Both Senators William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska have urged the Administration to suspend the Finnish debt payments during the present crisis, and Secretary Morgenthau said that the proposal is being considered. But the State Department announced simultaneously that its "dunning notes" went out on Dec. 2 to representatives of 12 out of 13 governments from which payments are due on Dec. 15.

**Czechs Are Left Out**

Notes were sent to both Poland and Finland, and Czechoslovakia is the sole exception. "In view of the current governmental conditions in Czechoslovakia," said the State Department, "no statement of the sums due and payable has been rendered to that country."

The Department would not elaborate on this statement and point out the precise difference between Poland and Czechoslovakia in the eyes of this Government.

Actually, the State Department is uncertain of its precise legal relations with Czechoslovakia. It still "recognizes" an independent government of Czechoslovakia, although no well-defined exile governmental organization for the republic is in existence. With Poland there is no such difficulty, and the United States recognizes the Government established in Paris.

**No Place to Go**

Thus, although the State Department wishes to cling to the "legal fiction"—which may turn out to be very useful in the long run—and insist on the continuing theoretical existence of Czechoslovakia, it could find no sufficiently definite Government to which it could submit a debt statement. As time goes on, the anomaly may become more complicated. The State Department would just rather not talk about the precise legalities of its relations with "Czechoslovakia."

The Finnish Government, it is understood both here and in Helsinki, is ready to pay over the $234,693 due on Dec. 15, and the requisite sum is on deposit in New York.

It might be possible for Congress later to suspend these payments in such a way as to keep Finland from becoming a defaulter under the Johnson Act, or the debt payments might be kept as is, to be serviced out of the proceeds of new credits which might be extended from American sources to strengthen Finnish defenses.

**Neutrality Act Ignored**

Significantly, though the United States has been protesting against air attacks on Finland, and otherwise recognizing the aggression, there has been no particular pressure to apply the Neutrality Law and President Roosevelt has not referred to the possibility.

Though President Kallio of Finland had actually declared a "state of war" to exist, Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister here, strongly assured the Administration that his Government had not declared war. Meantime, the Moscow Government denied war to exist.

On the basis of these two assurances, the President refrains from applying the Neutrality Law, though extensive fighting continues in Finland. The position, so far, has become much like that regarding the Sino-Japanese hostilities, which the President chooses not to recognize as war. The situation brings out emphatically the fact that the Neutrality Law is basically permissive, not mandatory, and it is entirely up to the President and public opinion whether it is applied or not.

**LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax today called the Russian invasion of Finland an "inexcusable act of aggression by one of the largest on one of the smallest" nations of Europe.**

**It was the first British authoritative comment on the Soviet invasion.**

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (AP)—Soviet Russia has given notice of withdrawal from sessions of the League of Nations called to act on Finland's charge of aggression. Russia, in fact, construes the invitations as an insult.

Even as Leningrad military headquarters reported deepening advances into Finland, Tass, official Russian news agency, announced rejection of the League invitation on grounds that "the Soviet Union is not in a state of war with Finland and does not threaten the Finnish people with war."

**League Machinery Clicks**

League machinery for sessions of the Council and Assembly, starting Dec. 9 and Dec. 11, respectively, was started Dec. 3 on the request of Rudolf Holsti, Finland's permanent League delegate, that the League "take all necessary measures to check the aggression" of the Soviet Union.

The League notification to Russia was telegraphed Dec. 4 and quoted from the letter submitted by Mr. Holsti charging that the U. S. S. R. had "attacked not only frontier positions, but also open towns of Finland, sowing death and devastation among the civilian population, especially by air attacks."

Russia's snub to the League accompanied its refusal of Swedish efforts to mediate the Russian-Finnish war—efforts undertaken in behalf of the Finnish Government at Helsingfors.

The Swedish Minister visited Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff Dec. 2 and 3, seeking an avenue to peace, it was reported. On each occasion he received a negative reply.

**Likes Own Government**

The telegram of reply from Mr. Molotoff to Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League, said the Moscow Government "maintains peaceful relations with the Democratic Republic of Finland with whose Government on Dec. 2 it signed a treaty of mutual assistance and friendship.

"This treaty settles all questions which the Soviet Government had discussed without result with the delegates of Finland's former Government which has now resigned its powers."

This was a reference to concessions granted by the Terijoki "People's" Government for Finland set up Dec. 1 under Russian auspices and proclaimed from Moscow. Mr. Molotoff's message went on:

"In its declaration of Dec. 1 this year the Government of the Democratic Republic of Finland addressed to the Government of the U. S. S. R. a request to render the Democratic Republic of Finland assistance with military forces in order to eliminate by joint efforts as soon as possible a most dangerous seat of war created in Finland by her former rulers.

"Under such circumstances Rudolf Holsti's appeal to the League of Nations cannot justify convocation of the Council of the League and the Assembly, especially since persons on whose behalf Rudolf Holsti is addressing the League cannot be considered authorized representatives of the Finnish people.

**Would Not Take Part**

"If notwithstanding the above considerations the Council of the League and the Assembly were still convened to consider Rudolf Holsti's application, the Soviet Government would not deem it possible to take part in these assemblies.

"This decision is also supported by the fact that the communication of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on convocation of the Council and Assembly, reproducing the text of Holsti's offensive and slanderous letter, is manifestly incompatible with the requirements of due respect for the Soviet Union."

**"Cynical" Document**

[A Finnish Government spokesman, discussing Moscow's statement that Russia is at peace with the Finnish people, declared that "the world's diplomatic history knows no document as cynical as this."

**Chamberlain says Finland acted alone in League move: Page 2.**

**Refortification of Aaland Islands begun by Finns: Page 5.**

**Finland reported in counter-bombing on Russian base: Page 6.**

# This Changing World Interviews the Finns

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and conductor of "This Changing World" who is now on tour in Europe

ABO (Turku), Finland, Dec. 5—It has been so quiet in the Finnish Capital that I decided to take a little trip along the Gulf of Finland—the stretch of water that the Russians are trying to turn into a Soviet lake.

Getting out of Helsingfors means leaving the Hotel Kemp. The word Kemp means "struggle," and the hotel as well as the word has become a symbol of Finland at war. The Kemp Hotel is unofficial gathering place for spokesmen of all sorts as well as the headquarters in Finland of the entire world press. All the official news is organized and channeled within those bewildering portals. But I wanted to see any sea fighting that was going on. I wanted to talk to the people, particularly the refugees, streaming out of the town and cities. If by chance I could find anybody that had seen the Russian machine-gunning of civilians it would be important confirmation of what so far were only reports.

**Spoke of It as Fact**

I talked to a lot of Finns through a Swedish interpreter. I did not find any eyewitness to the machine-gunning. But there is such a thing as circumstantial evidence. And here is a submission of some: the refugees didn't say, "I heard" about the machine-gunning. They talked about the machine-gunning as a fact.

And they all give the same account. It was done Nov. 30 and Dec. 1—the first day in Helsingfors proper and the next day just outside the city at Haaga.

Now the Russians insist again today that they are simply educating the Finns. It is an old word in a new meaning. Much the same use was made of it in connection with the demands presented to Finland in Moscow.

**Stalin as Teacher**

Last week I asked Juhu Paasikivi how Joseph Stalin expressed those demands. "Oh, he tried to teach me the wisdom of them in Finland's interest," said Mr. Paasikivi, who was Finland's chief negotiator at Moscow.

This is the course that was continued in the leaflet-dropping. But it back-fired—even among the mildest Finnish Leftists — when machine-gunning sought to rub in the lesson. Now they say in the refugee train: "So the Russians want to educate us. Do they mean us?"

One man remarked, "Let us only think about it, not talk about it."

He meant, let it burn into a white heat of resolution. And in the town the soldiers are still singing as they march a rollicking song, "Let's take our holy oath."

Indubitably the education has back-fired.

The theory is that three assumptions governed Mr. Stalin in making war on Finland. One was that Finland was on the brink of bankruptcy. Secondly that Sweden would not make common cause with Finland. Thirdly that Finland would fly apart at the burst of the first bomb.

On this tour of mine I tried to look into the third assumption that Finland would fly apart. And on the basis of that observation, I say that I cannot see the evidence. And in the refugee trains the people spoke of their present leaders, particularly Field Marshal Gustaf Mannerheim and Premier Risto Ryti with veneration.

To one of the more educated Finns I expressed some surprise that a military directorate had not been set up.

"We are a democracy in this country," he replied in some surprise. And it is a pretty advanced thought of democracy—this Finland. As an example: on the eastern frontier in Karelia last week I ate my noon meal with the officers in a barn about a mile back of the front line. And I found that officers and men have the same simple meal. That is a tradition—part of the tradition which makes land owners and laborers eat at the same table. Officers and men do not eat together, it is true but you find them cheek by jowl.

## Where Finland Defends Its Right to Be Free

Wide World

**Lake-Studded Area**

**Southern Finland where Russia's invasion is being contested. Inset shows the northern boundary of Finland and Russia including the strategic ice-free port of Petsamo**

# Scandinavia's Top Diplomats Meet Thursday to Talk Peace

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 5 (AP)—Norway's Foreign Minister, Halvdan Koht, today called a conference for Thursday of Scandinavian Foreign Ministers to discuss the situation growing out of the Russian-Finnish conflict.

Issuing invitations to Foreign Ministers Richard Sandler of Sweden and Peter Munch of Denmark, Mr. Koht emphasized the earnest Scandinavian desire to re-establish peace in northern Europe.

Any speculation that the three Nations might take a stronger stand in support of Finland, however, was promptly discouraged by a statement of Prime Minister Thorwald Stauning of Denmark that his Nation would maintain neutrality.

**Pact Binds Denmark**

[Speaking to the Lower House in Copenhagen, Premier Stauning said:

"Wars and disasters now have reached the northern countries. In Denmark there is full unanimity that our country in the midst of wars growing out of the present unhappy European conditions still must cling to her policy of neutrality. Neutrality rules formulated in 1938 thus will be applied also in this latest conflict."]

Diplomats regarded the Danish Prime Minister's stand as inevitable, since Denmark has a non-aggression pact with Germany and thus would not be likely to take any action which might depart the slightest degree from neutrality toward all phases of the European conflict.

Mr. Koht's invitation did not mention Finland's Foreign Minister, Vaeino Tanner, or his predecessor, Elkas Erkko, who now is in Stockholm as Chargé d'Affaires. When the heads of the northern nations conferred in Sweden last month President Kyosti Kallio of Finland was included with the three Scandinavian Kings.

Mr. Koht pointed out, however, that Finland's plight deeply concerns Scandinavia "both because of ourselves and because of Finland."

The Danish Foreign Minister accepted immediately and announced he would leave tomorrow for Oslo. Mr. Sandler's acceptance also was reported.

**Collect Fund for Finland**

Meanwhile, unofficial organizations in Scandinavia concerned themselves with Finland's plight.

A million kronor (nearly $250,000) had been collected in Sweden for the preliminary financing of a volunteer corps to aid Finland. However, it was not yet clear whether volunteer fighters from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark would be permitted to leave their countries.

## Sweden Mobilizing

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 5 (AP)—Sweden, in increasing alarm at the extent of the Soviet Russian incursion into Finland, called more troops to the colors today and for the first time acknowledged "partial mobilization."

About 40,000 men, including artillerymen, engineers and commissary detachments, were ordered into service, bringing to about 150,000 the number under arms—as against a normal standing force of 20,000.

## Gannett, Dewey In Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP) — Two presidential possibilities, one to speak his piece for the first time, test the sentiments of this farming metropolis this week, and the reception they get may provide the newest clue to what is coming in 1940's many-sided race for the White House job.

First to arrive on the scene was Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher, who has said that an offer of the Republican nomination would be an offer that could not be refused. He speaks at a luncheon Dec. 5 of the Kiwanis Club and Civic and Commerce Association.

Mr. Gannett said that because of the increasing possibility of poor flying weather in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., he had canceled his Fargo, N. D., appearance, scheduled for Wednesday, and planned to leave here for home in his special plane.

Following him into town will be an announced candidate for the Republican nomniation, Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, with a record of gangland prosecutions that boomed him into the National spotlight.

By a Staff Artist

**Ruben Fredrik Osterberg**

**Finland's Governor on the Aaland Islands**

By a Staff Artist

**Dr. Harri Holma**

**Finland's Minister to France**

# Chamberlain Says Finland Acted Alone in League Move

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Finland's action in requesting the League of Nations to meet to consider the Russian invasion was taken on its own initiative, Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today.

He added that the Foreign Undersecretary, Mr. Richard Austen Butler would make a statement at the League meeting on behalf of the British Government. The League Council is to meet Saturday and the Assembly Monday.

Mr. Chamberlain replied "no" when asked if Britain had protested to Moscow and Berlin against violation of Finnish territory.

## It's Russia's Move

GENEVA, Dec. 5 (AP)—Soviet Russia, in the opinion expressed today in League of Nations circles, faces the choice of quitting the League, or being thrown out.

These quarters took one or the other eventuality for granted following the Finnish appeal Sunday for action to "check the aggression" of the Soviet Union and the demand from Argentina and Uruguay for immediate ejection of the U. S. S. R.

Russia's formal notification that it would not attend the meetings to consider the Finnish-Russian situation was received today. Officials said Russia's absence would not change plans for the League's Council session Saturday and Assembly meeting Monday.

Venezuela announced it was sending a delegation although it gave notice of its withdrawal from the League on July 7, 1938, Venezuela remains a member until July, 1940.

League complications were increased by a report that Belgium was reluctant to name a President of the Council to take the place of Russia's representative who now heads the body. If Belgium refuses, the presidency choice falls upon Bolivia.

[Foreign Minister Alberto Guani of Uruguay proposed that all American members of the League withdraw from the body unless Russia is expelled. Besides Argentina and Uruguay, these are Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama and Peru. Other South American League members were reported preparing to follow Argentina's and Uruguay's suit in demanding the ouster.

Brazil's Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, said his Nation, not a League member, was prepared to support any common continental action based on American treaties and the League Pact as a result of Russia's war on Finland.

Informed quarters at Buenos Aires said still other non-members were likely to join in some form of condemnation of the Russian invasion.]

League sources professed to foresee the rebirth of the League as a power in world politics, and some openly predicted Italy and Spain might return to the fold once Russia were out.

They viewed the South American membership of the League as giving the League vital world character.

In view of Argentina's close bonds with Italy and Spain, it was suggested that if Russia were out, Italy and Spain might renew their League bonds.

Technically, Spain's membership, inoperative since the downfall of the Republican Government, has a year and a half to run, while Italy's two-year notification of withdrawal is effective next Sunday.

## Laurel for Finns

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 5 (AP)—President Baldomir has messaged President Kallio of Finland an expression of Uruguay's sympathy "at a moment when Finland symbolizes the cause of law and justice."

## Jobs Increase

LONDON (AP) — Unemployment has dropped for the first time since the War began by 28,050 to 1,402,588.

Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, announced Dec. 4 that 800,000 more persons were employed in armaments manufacture now than in the early years of the World War. The Treasury put pig iron and various classes of steel on the duty-free list in an effort to increase imports of these vital materials.

## *Mobile Airports New War Adjunct*

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Mobile airports which can be packed in a truck and hauled about the countryside, are being turned out by their inventor in an obscure river-front plant.

Kibbey W. Couse of Maplewood, who developed them, said Dec. 3 a number already "are in use in the Orient and Europe." Where, he would not say.

All that is needed to set up one of the airports, Mr. Couse explained, is a flat field and the 13 tons of his machinery. The truck that carries the equipment can travel 50 miles an hour and is equipped with tractor treads for muddy or rough terrain.

Mr. Couse said that in war an ordinary airport is a "fixed thing, very easy to bomb and very difficult to protect."

Equipment in the folding airport includes a 14½-foot boom for ligting engines in and out of planes, a radial drill press, electric and oxy-acetylene welding equipment, radio transmitter and receiver, an electric generator and auxilitry generator, capable of running eight hours on a gallon of gasoline and a coal stove. When the unit's steel sides are lowered it is converted into living quarters. Seats are made into bunks.

## Balloon Network Being Considered For Netherlands

THE HAGUE (AP)—The Netherlands Government is planning to strengthen its air raid defenses by purchasing a number of barrage balloons.

Such balloons, supporting a network of cables intended to entangle enemy aircraft, have been used by the British to defend London.

The number to be used in the Netherlands was not disclosed by Defense Minister Lieut.-Col. A. Q. H. Dyxhoorn in reviewing the Nation's defense budget Dec. 4 before the Second Chamber (lower house) of the States-General.

In discussing the program, he said, "The strength of the air force is sufficient, but the Government plans to increase its anti-aircraft forces."

He refused a suggestion for constructing underground hangars, and said merchant ships would not be armed.

The program for inundating the Netherlands' famed flood defensive system must be kept strictly secret, he asserted, but if further flooding is necessary, "inhabitants will be warned as soon as possible."

Older men, mobilized when the Netherlands became apprehensive of possible involvement in the European war will be replaced by younger men heretofore excused, the Defense Minister said, but he did not disclose the number affected.

## Canadian Homes Asked for War's Child Refugees

OTTAWA (CP)—The Canadian National Committee on Refugees and Victims of Political Persecution is negotiating with provincial child placement agencies with the object of bringing out 100 refugee children now in the United Kingdom when ocean transportation becomes reasonably safe, possibly next spring, Senator Cairine Wilson, committee Chairman, said Nov. 29.

British Columbia is ready to receive refugee children at once and negotiations are progressing satisfactorily in the other provinces, the Senator said. The children will be placed in foster homes, not necessarily for adoption but may be adopted. They will be selected carefully and will be between the ages of 3 and 13 years.

The boys and girls likely will be chosen from those brought to Great Britain from sections of Europe now under Germany—Czechs and Austrians.

British people are under a heavy load caring for their own evacuees and all the refugees from Europe and the movement of this group to Canada would be a step in relieving this load, Senator Wilson said.

## Curtis Company Sued For Magazine Article

NEW YORK (AP)—Jerome Davis, former professor of theology at Yale, filed a $200,000 damage suit Dec. 4 against the Curtis Publishing Company and Benjamin Stolberg, claiming that he had been falsely called a Communist.

The article at issue was carried in the Saturday Evening Post and was written by Mr. Stolberg. Mr. Davis, who was President of the American Federation of Teachers (A. F. L.), protested that he was represented as a "Stalinist who is and was wrecking the American labor movement."

## Santiago Iglesias

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Resident Commissioner Santiago Iglesias, representing Puerto Rico in Congress, who passed on today, recently visited Mexico where he attended several labor meetings. Later, he went to Havana as an observer for the Pan-American Labor Federation at sessions of the International Labor officers of Geneva.

# 'Talent Army' Forms British Shock Troops

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 5—With the war entering the fourth month it is now possible to disclose details of an unpublicized aspect of Britain's war effort which the Government expects will weigh heavily in its favor if the struggle is as long and arduous as most people anticipate—Britain's mobilization of the "army of all the talents."

Behind the battlefront of this waiting war Britain has silently organized 75,000 of its best intellects and foremost technicians into one great national reserve for the Ministry of Labor. Volunteers all, the personnel of this army of learning forms "shock troops of specialized knowledge." They have all signed up agreeing to bring their full resources to bear on appropriate work wherever considered necessary in the national interest.

**Completes Use of Resources**

This "Central Register," as it is officially called, rounds off Britain's efforts to ensure national organization of its full resources of manpower so that they are utilized and directed in the most efficient manner. It takes its place alongside the now famous "Overalls Army"—6,000,000 workers in nationally important jobs who are barred from joining the fighting services for the duration of the war—and the recent mobilization of natural science.

Professors of almost every branch of learning from astronomy to zoology: experts in such varied subjects as administration of poultry breeding and engineering: professional men like statisticians, artists, auctioneers, accountants: they have all got foremost representatives in this war organization which is claimed to be the most complete effort of its kind ever undertaken. The scope of this strategic civilian reserves is so wide it comprises just over 600 "primary" categories and innumerable subdivisions—electrical engineers, for example, are listed under 57 heads.

The organization, which was started after Munich, is now so complete that this is one sector of the war at least where Britain is convinced it already has the advantage over totalitarian Germany.

**German Appeal to Poles**

It is pointed out here that only recently the German radio announced the names of several Polish chemists and technicians who had escaped when Germany overran Poland and, offering them appointments, appealed to them to return home. This is seen as evidence that Germany already is feeling a shortage of technical skill. It is added that Britain's own resources are indicated in some measure by the fact that no help has been sought from many eminent refugee natural scientists and other experts in Britain, not because it is not wanted but so far, it is said, there have always been several British experts with equal qualifications for any job.

"Modern war is becoming increasingly a matter of technical progress," an officer intimately connected with the organization of the Register declared. "This is clearly a war in which the specialized experience of a comparatively few individuals is of moment to whole nations.

"What we have done has been to organize the vast reserves of technical skill and specialized knowledge on almost every conceivable subject which we can bring into operation and where needed in connection with the prosecution of the war."

**Demands Pour In**

Already every day is bringing its demand on the Register. Demands have been received not only for a technical staff in the fields of engineering, chemicals, and other obvious war industries, but also for types of work connected with economic warfare where the qualifications required are more unusual.

Orders arrive for men who are experts in marketing of a certain commodity: they must be familiar with certain foreign countries and have languages of these countries at their command as well as experience in business contacts with them.

**Volunteer Nature Stressed**

So far, more than 1,500 vacancies have been filled, all for work of high standing, and before the outbreak of hostilities the Register helped departments in "earmarking" some 2,500 experts who were in their positions as soon as war was declared.

Working of the Register itself is an example of what can be achieved under the voluntary ideal. Persons registered are all volunteers, and the Register is managed under the guidance of an advisory council representative of the professions, universities, and other organization of experts.

The council is split into a number of expert committees which contain the names of some of the foremost men in the physical sciences and professions who give much time to the Register work on a voluntary basis. They hold frequent meetings to discuss ways of utilizing more fully the resources available and panels of these committees consider carefully names sent forward for individual posts.

Authorities have planned the organization so that even in the extreme event of the country's communications being seriously disorganized by air raids the Register's work can still go forward. A duplicate copy of the Register has been made and divided into regions housed at locations from which it could be operated on a regional basis. District panels of advisers have also been appointed to this end.

## Odd Odysseys Off, At Least for War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Dec. 5

Because he was an expert on Homer, a British professor was placed in charge of mine-sweeping during the World War. This is the sort of thing Britain's new National Register hopes to avoid.

The professor in question had published a lengthy treatise on the course taken by the Odyssey. To do this he made a careful study of the currents of the Aegean Sea So the Government put him in charge of mine-sweeping in that area.

In the present war it is hoped to avoid the previous experience in which expert electrical engineers found themselves at work on elementary naval tasks and some marine construction experts found themselves serving as Army engineers.

## Talents in Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German Government contends that more than 500 foreign natural scientists are at present in Germany for advanced studies and research work. They are assisted by the Foreign Department of the Faculties Association of German Universities and Colleges. Founded five years ago in Berlin, this organization is now active at some 35 higher institutions of learning. With the voluntary co-operation of 2,000 German natural scientists, it has taken care of about 8,000 graduate collegians from foreign countries.

## Chicago Strike Stalemate Holds

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Newspaper Guild's strike against the Hearst publication in Chicago entered its second year Dec. 5 with each side charging the responsibility for its continuance to the other.

The situation was little changed since the strike of the 231 Hearst employees began except that where two papers originally were involved, there now is only one. The Chicago Herald and Examiner, the morning paper, ceased publication on Aug. 26, and its properties were merged with the Evening American to become the Chicago Herald and American.

The Guild claimed the support of 3,111 separate unions. The Hearst management contended its staff was fully unionized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Guild is affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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# Winter Visitors Can Ski Or Swim in California

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

*Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Southern California will be a perfect host to its visitors this winter. Besides offering bright, sunny skies there has been arranged a recreational program that includes every type of out-of-doors sport imaginable. There will be badminton tournaments, a dozen golf events, regrettas, tennis, and the famous Rose Bowl football game on New Years Day, just to list a few

Feature of Southern California, of course, is its accessibility to the ski fields of Yosemite and to numerous sandy beaches. So it may easily be skiing one day and bathing the next.

Southern California's All-Year Club is the official greeter to all visitors. At their headquarters complete information on all special entertainments and celebrations throughout the southland as well as the perennial winter facilities for golf, tennis, fishing, riding may be obtained.

Welcomettes at this hospitality headquarters not only answer all questions regarding vacationing and sightseeing in Southern California but weave tailor-made itineraries to the travelers' individual tastes and measurements of time and money budget. The Bureau also gives visitors free illustrated guide books and sightseeing maps, tickets to polo games and other unique attractions and arranges inspection tours of citrus packing plants, wholesale flower markets and other unusual industries of the tropical area.

* * *

A Mexican tour under the personal direction of Hubert Herring, of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, has been announced by the Clara Laughlin Travel Services in Chicago. The tour is scheduled to start from Mexico City on Feb. 4. Persons participating in this tour may reach Mexico as they choose. Eighteen days will be spent in visiting the many interesting places in Mexico. Private motor cars will be used in transporting the tourists about.

* * *

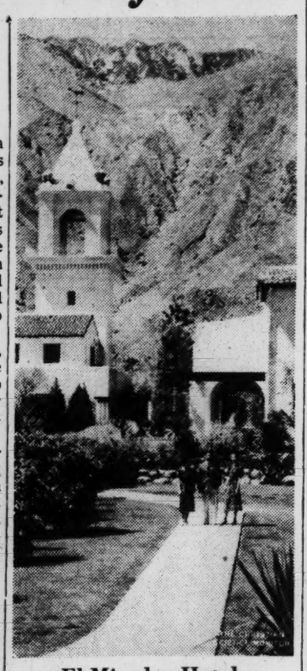
There are virtually no windows in the native houses in the United States Territory of Puerto Rico. The year 'round temperature of 76 degrees is so equable that most houses merely have shutters.

* * *

Starting with a gala Christmas-New Year's holiday cruise the Frank Travel Service and the Norwegian America Line have scheduled a series of seven cruises which will include ports of the West Indies and South America. The M. S. Oslofjord, Norway's newest and largest passenger liner, will be put into service.

* * *

Holiday departure dates of the Streamliners City of Los Angeles and City of San Francisco will be adjusted for patrons of these trains desiring to spend Christmas Day and New Year's Eve in Los Angeles, San Francisco, or Chicago, according to F. G. Fitz-Patrick, of the Chicago and North Western Railway. Westbound, the City of Los Angeles will leave Chicago on Dec. 23, arriving in Los Angeles at 8 a. m. Dec. 25. For the New Year's Eve in Los Angeles the City of Los Angeles will leave Chicago on Dec. 29, arriving on Dec. 31. The City of San Francisco will leave Chicago on Dec. 22, arriving in San Francisco on Dec. 24. Eastbound, the City of Los Angeles will leave Los Angeles on Dec. 23, arriving Chicago 12:15 p. m. on Dec. 25, and again on Jan. 1, permitting the celebration of New Year's Eve in the coast city.



**El Mirador Hotel**

**"In the Garden of the Sun" at this hotel at Palm Springs, Calif.**

# Autonomy for Aborigines

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queensland — The aborigines of the Torres Strait Islands, off the North Queensland Coast, have been given self-government in domestic affairs as the result of new legislation passed by the Queensland Labor Government.

The island natives now have the right to appoint a council of three to five members, and all natives over the age of 18 have the right to vote to elect councilors. Rates and taxes will be collected, and each island in the group will be a local authority, with its own council.

Native population of the Torres Strait Islands is 4,145, and they are almost entirely dependent on the marine industry for their livelihood, working privately owned and community owned luggers and cutters for trochus and pearl shell in North Queensland waters.

There are 15 schools on the islands with 1,038 pupils, of which nine are taught by European teachers with native assistants, and six of lower grade are under the control of trained native teachers.

# Philadelphia Fire Law Ineffective

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA—As a result of widespread public comment over a recent series of fires in Philadelphia, bureau chiefs have taken steps to plug loopholes in this city's fire laws by drafting an ordinance for stricter regulation of fire hazards in multiple dwellings.

Tentative provisions of the ordinance call for:

1. Inspection of all multiple dwellings before occupation.
2. Fire - protected stairways from upper floors to basement for all bulidings more than two stories.
3. Invocation of "padlock law" against buildings failing to meet requirements of the ordinance.

These points and a number of lesser ones will be placed before City Council within 10 days. If passed, the provisions will mark a victory for Fire Marshall Jacob S. Clinton, who has waged a long fight for stricter preventive laws to meet modern housing situations.

The present laws cover the apartment and large multiple dwelling field, but the smaller places, containing less than 10 persons, have escaped with virtually no regulations. The new ordinance is aimed particularly at this group.

One of the constant causes of fires in dwellings of this type has been the use of portable heating units. These will be banned and the use of stationary heating plants made compulsory.

Skylight ventilation also will be ordered to prevent recurrence of incidents where trapped heat made extinguishing of the blaze a difficult task for firemen.

## *New Textile Shuttle Cuts Production Costs*

ATTALLA, Ala. (AP)—Perfection of a textile-loom shuttle that will reduce costs on cotton cloth from 10 to 14 per cent was claimed here Dec. 4 by Horace W. West.

Mr. West said he and associates would produce the shuttle commercially at a plant here. The device has been given tests at southern textile mills, the inventor said, without a single failure.

The new shuttle, which can be easily installed in existing machinery, will change weaving methods with a type of loom used about 35 years.

# Relief Crisis In Ohio Cities Nears Climax

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5 (AP)—Officials strove today to save Ohio's $20,000,000-a-year relief business from a bankruptcy.

Toledo remained one of the cities most harried by a shortage of funds for the needy, according to City Manager George H. Schoonmaker.

Cleveland, preparing to mortgage future tax collections to ease its grave situation, looked to the Federal Government's WPA for additional aid.

Booed by a section of spectators at a Cleveland Council meeting last night, Mayor Harold H. Burton renewed his demand that Gov. John W. Bricker summon the Legislature into special session to deal with the crisis.

This demand, voiced for several weeks by officials of other hard-pressed cities, has brought from Governor Bricker the response:

"We must pare down large-scale relief until we can be sure that only those who are actually in need are on the relief rolls. . . . The State has done all in its power.

"If the State can cut costs, so can the cities."

Cleveland faced a relief deficit of $1,200,000 Dec. 31, Mayor Burton said; Toledo had a deficit of $900,000; Dayton expected to be in the red $43,000.

Cleveland hoped to reduce its deficit by issuing $1,115,000 in bonds pledged against taxes now delinquent; Toledo was trying in court to obtain money from anticipated collections of auto license and gasoline tax funds.

The Council in Cleveland resolved to restore relief to its "original basis," providing food for 18,000 persons recently cut off rolls, but Mayor Burton characterized the resolution as merely an "expression of opinion."

After the meeting C. B. Cowan, leader in an association of unemployed, urged followers to picket councilmen's homes with signs reading:

"Millionaires can wait; we can't wait."

He asserted if the city sold bonds the money would be used to pay "millionaire grocery store owners' " back bills for food they have supplied the city for relief purposes.

Governor Bricker, basing his refusal to call the Legislature on his contention cities have failed to do all in their own power, observed:

"It would be hard to convince legislators from all over Ohio that they should vote a new tax burden on their constituents to help a city whose people refused to shoulder their own burden."

This reference was to Toledo, which last September voted down a special relief levy. The city thereupon discontinued relief orders to 8,562 cases, representing more than 16,000 individuals; only 1,778 cases were on the rolls there Nov. 15, and Clarence A. Benedict, Toledo Relief Director, estimated yesterday more than 2,000 families were limited to food given them by relatives and neighbors.

Dayton has 15,000 relief cases, with half of them considered unemployable. The Federal food stamp plan has bolstered the situation there—2,500 cases received $10,000 worth of food through it last week.

While the stamp plan is in effect in Ohio only in Dayton, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has been supplying many foodstuffs in other cities. Cleveland, for instance, is receiving 32 cars of surplus commodities this week for distribution to those on relief and others in need.

Cleveland has 46,000 persons currently on direct relief. Mahoning County (Youngstown), where Director I. L. Feuer said no deficit was expected this year, has 8,500 on relief.

Akron, which expects to end the year with a $250,000 cash deficit, has a relief load of 5,474 cases, or 24,633 individuals. The "Rubber City" already has borrowed $246,000 against a mill and a half levy effective next year, Director Jacob Zang said.

## J. Butler Wright

HAVANA, Dec. 5 (AP)—J. Butler Wright, United States Ambassador to Cuba, who passed on last night, was a career diplomat who had seen wide service in many parts of the world.

Born at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1877, he was educated at the Lawrenceville School and at Princeton University.

For six years he engaged in the banking and brokerage business.

In 1909, he entered the diplomatic service as Secretary of the American Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Three years later he was named Secretary of the Legation and Consul General to Rumania. Serbia and Bulgaria, but never went to his post. Instead, he was assigned to special duty in the State Department, and subsequently went to Brussels as Legation Secretary.

In 1913 he became Secretary of the Legation at Rio de Janeiro, and in 1915 became acting chief of the division of Latin-American affairs. In 1916 he was Counselor of the Embassy at Petrograd (now Leningrad), Russia. He held a similar position in the Embassy at London from 1918 to 1921, returning as an adviser at the Washington arms conference.

He was named Third Assistant Secretary of State in 1923, and from 1924 to 1927 was Assistant Secretary of State. Then he spent three years as Minister to Hungary, four years as Minister to Uruguay and three years as Minister to Czechoslovakia.

In 1937 he left his post in Prague to become Ambassador to Cuba on Aug. 17.

The navy said the remains would be brought to Washington aboard a warship.

# *She Is His Prima Donna*

Wide World

**Eyvind Laholm and Daughter**

**Eyvind Laholm, who put aside boxing gloves for a singing career, will realize the ultimate of his ambition when he makes his debut this season with the Metropolitan Opera. As a boy, Laholm, who was born Johan Edwin Johnson in Eau Clair, Wisconsin, possessed great musical talents. At the age of 15 he had a developed voice, mature, and full, of a rich high baritone range, which changed after some years of singing to tenor.**

**Although he has a repertoire of over 80 operas, and has sung the tenor roles in the leading French and Italian operas, his forte is the heroic Wagnerian tenor roles which he has sung in the musical centers of the world, including London, Munich, Rome, Brussels, and Vienna.**

# Freight Via Warships Banned

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HONOLULU — As a result of United States customs regulations recently enforced, Japanese naval vessels will no longer be able to transport war gifts from Hawaii to Japan.

Calling a sudden halt upon the shipment of thousands of dollars worth of goods and materials from the Territory on Japanese naval ships, customs authorities have decreed that such vessels, when paying "courtesy" calls at Hawaiian ports, may take on only fuel and supplies necessary for their maintenance.

Enforcement of the regulations followed Honolulu and Hilo incidents in which Federal and Territorial officials boarding the Japanese training cruiser Yakumo were commanded to bow to the sentry and salute the Japanese flag. The officials refused, and customs authorities immediately transmitted a set of instructions to Japanese consular officials clarifying the authority of the customs agents over all vessels in Hawaiian ports.

**"Gifts" of War Materials**

Among these regulations, consular agents were advised that henceforth no cargo of any kind, whether received by donation or otherwise, shall be laden on naval ships.

This order will halt the flow of large quantities of copper, aluminum, brass, scrap iron, tinfoil, automobile tires, "comfort bags," and other war gifts which the Japanese in Hawaii have been donating at the solicitation of Japanese naval officers who have visited the Territory on naval tankers or training ships.

It is reported that since the beginning of the war in China the "comfort bags," containing soap, candies, tobacco, foodstuffs, and sundry articles, have been shipped in quantities as high as 7,000 to 10,000 at a time aboard various Japanese naval vessels.

These vessels have een calling regularly at Hawaiian ports ostensibly for purposes of "good will." Several tankers, while en route from San Pedro to Japan with oil cargoes, have stopped at Honolulu and Hilo to pay courtesy calls.

**Departed Heavily Laden**

As good will and courtesy ships, the naval vessels have been granted the freedom of the ports and have not been subject to customs restrictions normally imposed upon commercial vessels.

But a close check of the activity of their officers while in Hawaii, revealed that in nearly every instance the visit was used to solicit material support for Japan's program in China. Customs authorities have found that the naval vessels depart from the Islands heavily laden with quantities of materials, greatly in excess of their own needs.

In putting a stop to this practice, the authorities have explained they have no intention of interfering with regular commercial vessels which carry on their business through normal commercial channels, but they do insist that if foreign warships are to expect the free courtesies of the ports, they must refrain from the war freight business.

# Australia Plants Much Cotton

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queensland — Cotton plantings in Queensland for the 1939-40 season promise to set new records.

The yields that have been produced this season on land that has not been cultivated for more than three seasons following the breaking up of grasslands have been so impressive that in all of the main cotton growing districts of the State farmers are breaking up grassland for cotton to an increasing extent.

Exceptionally good returns also have been obtained from cotton grown on cultivated land, and a number of farmers this season are planting cotton extensively on land previously carrying wheat.

On the other hand, Great Britain's decision to take only frozen beef and not chilled beef from Australia is a blow to Queensland cattlemen and a benefit to the Argentine.

While it is realized here that Britain is obviously trying to use her meat storage space to the best advantage for the duration of the war, as frozen beef can be kept longer than chilled, cattle growers here see the move as a setback to an industry that has been carefully nourished of recent years in an effort to combat Argentine meat on the English market.

# 'Vanishing Race' Goes Into Reverse

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Indian Office reported Dec. 4 that its wards, instead of being a "vanishing race," were on the increase.

During the last fiscal year the Indian population—exclusive of that in Alaska—increased from 342,497 to 351,878, Commissioner John Collier said in an annual report.

He credited the increase to "improved health facilities, better economic conditions and higher morale among the tribes."

In addition to the improved outlook from the population standpoint, Mr. Collier said that Indian lands "have ceased to dwindle" and now were increasing. He added, however, that a "grave problem" still existed because of the shortage of useful land to meet the needs of a growing population.

Explaining the economic progress of Indians in recent years, Mr. Collier said they inaugurated such co-operative enterprises as a salmon cannery, tourist cabins, oyster culture, a municipal water plant, cattle ranges and hay farms.

## Daytona Beach Building

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla—Daytona Beach building permits passed $1,000,000 Nov. 17, and still kept steadily adding to that total.

# Bumper Crops Menace Prices In California

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—"Unless consumer buying power is materially increased, some form of adjustment of supply to demand through market agreements appears to be necessary as a solution to the problem of overproduction of fruit," reported Porter R. Raylor, general crop executive in the United States Department of Agriculture, at a recent meeting of the California Fruit Growers Exchange directors.

In commenting upon the present bumper crops of many fruits, Mr. Taylor said that "when fruit crops are above average, the United States has a production that is in excess of the market's ability to absorb at prices satisfactory to the producers."

He revealed that "in each of the last three years the total of all domestic fruit crops has been larger than in any year previous to this period."

He discussed competition to California oranges, Commenting on the increase in peach acreage as a result of several years of fair prices, he stated that New Jersey is the only large producer that shows decline in production. He added that South Carolina has enough new peach acreage to quadruple its production.

The current winter orange season, he says, finds "American growers trying to market a large apple crop, a large orange crop, and a large grapefruit crop—all at the same time."

"You may have your citrus marketing troubles," he said, "but the apple market early in October was completely demoralized. Our commercial apple crop is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels this year, as compared with 82,000,000 in 1938."

Since initiation of the federal purchase program early in October, the apple prices have improved, Mr. Taylor claimed.

## *Fire Hose Rainstorm Helps Rescue Monkey*

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP) — Firemen called to rescue a monkey perched 65 feet high in a tree discovered the available ladders would not reach. So they dragged out their firehose and simulated a rainstorm. Monkeys don't like rain and this one came in out of the storm. He climbed down into the arms of a waiting fire-laddy.

# *Advances in Aviation Indicated by Oddities*

News in Aviation

*By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

The combination of chemical research and mass production has not only brought super-fuels to American aviation but has reduced the cost of these fuels, according to Dr. Webster N. Jones, President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, who presented the chemical engineering achievement award, sponsored by the magazine Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering, to the Standard Oil Development Company last night at the University Club in New York.

Accepting the award, Frank A. Howard, President of the Company, paid a tribute to its large staff of research workers. The result of such research work, he said, is that the power produced by new aviation fuels has been increased from 1 to 25 per cent, fuel consumption has been cut from 10 to 15 per cent, and the cost of the super-fuels has been reduced considerably at the same time.

These fuels, Mr. Howard continued, "make for safer take-offs, faster climbing, higher speed and greater cruising radius."

New 100 octane aviation fuels, he stated, make it possible for transport planes to carry six additional passengers—or their equivalent in mail or freight—on a 1,400 mile flight, as compared to the previously used 87 octane gasoline. Today's transatlantic service would be impossible, he said, without the new fuels.

Ten years ago, according to Mr. Howard, iso-octane, the arbitrary 100 in the anti-knock scale for rating motor fuels, was a laboratory reagent costing $30 a gallon, but through development of new catalytic refining processes its fuel equivalent is now available for aviation use at 30 cents a gallon.

## *'Seeing-Eye' Dogs*

A "seeing eye" dog from now on will be regarded by the United Air Lines as the "eyes" of its blind owner, and therefore will be carried free as officially part of the owner's person.

This new recognition of the faithful animals was given when United Air Lines announced recently that in the future all "seeing eye" dogs would be transported free of charge and allowed to ride in the cabins with their owners. In the past they have been charged for as extra baggage.

"The dog will not be permitted to occupy a seat but must lie or stand at the feet of his master," the announcement ran.

The decision was hailed by Hazel Hurst, famed blind teacher, who has her own foundation for the instruction of the animals, as an important victory for the blind. She has flown more than 100,000 miles but has always protested paying excess baggage fare for her dog.

## *Dry Ice for Fires*

Ice cream can be kept cool with dry ice—and now, so can airport workers' feelings when an engine catches on fire. Instead of water or chemicals a new type of crash truck installed at New York's new Municipal Airport, carries tanks holding hundreds of pounds of dry ice gas—or carbon dioxide—which is now recognized as one of the best things to use for smothering airplane fires.

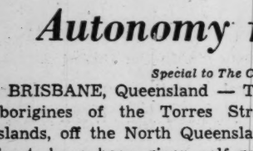
A new development in airport equipment, carbon dioxide fire trucks eject their compressed charges of dry-ice gas and snow through hoses, and snuff out gasoline and oil fires by diluting atmospheric oxygen to a point at which fire cannot burn.

One of the most interesting of these uses is the snuffing out of airplane engine fires while the plane is in flight, which is accomplished by discharging a high-pressure cylinder of carbon dioxide through perforated tubing into the engine compartment and carburetor intake. Despite the force of the slipstream when a pursuit ship is at top speed, the gas penetrates to every crevice of the engine and carburetor, killing the fire in two to five seconds, after which normal function of the engine continues.

On many combat planes built in this country for foreign governments, particularly those sold to the French air force, smothering of engine fires with carbon dioxide is made fully automatic.

# Travel


FORETHOUGHT



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# The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON



## U. S. Railroads: What Would You Suggest?

*An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is* VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

**Your Chairman speaks:**

"The hard times experienced by American railroads have been making newspaper copy for a number of years. These are those who thought the recent upturn in business, in hauling heavy industries goods, would perhaps solve the problem. Now it is apparent even to these optimists that there is something much more fundamental that needs to be handled.

"Public interest in the railroads is of many types. There are regular travelers who depend upon rail transportation and commuters who see life in Suburbiana coming to a quick end without fast local trains. There are dozens of others who just like to look over a bridge at night and see a train's lights pass into the distance, their imagination stimulated by romantic and adventurous thoughts about where they might be going if they were aboard."

**Question:** "The railroad has played a very important part in the history of the country, too. Doesn't the public realize that?"

**Answer:** "I think they do in a way. In fact their current pleasure at seeing trains passing is probably related to past experience, much as a cheery fire seems to have a historic and universal touch.

"To the railroads must go major credit for opening up the United States. The covered wagons broke the trails but the life along them was developed by the railroads. It is very interesting to think how transportation controls man's activities. You have a vast stretch of woodlands and plains. There is little life. Suddenly surveyors appear, trees are felled, great long stretches are cleared, the roadbed is graded, rails are laid, a train chuffs through and life opens up.

"Side roads string out and soon enough houses cluster at a given spot to call for trains to stop. These stops mean business. The hamlet grows into a town. More trains stop. Freight is loaded and unloaded—and so it goes until you have a city. Without the rails it would still be a wilderness. That has been the epic of the pushing back of the land frontiers in the United States."

**Question:** "Doesn't the same thing hold true today of highways?"

**Answer:** "Yes. Major highways tend to develop strip settlements along them. Near the big cities they usually mean the opening up of real estate developments, the turning of once large farms into dozens of house lots. The houses in turn bring people, who demand stores—and there you have a suburban community."

**Question:** "How important are the railroads, what with the motor truck and passenger car transportation of today?"

**Answer:** "They are still very important. Add to the items you mention the competition of inland waterways and your railroads still carry 65 per cent in ton miles of inland freight. Here are some further points on railroads. They are the second largest business, exceeded only by agriculture; they employ a million persons, and they buy 20 per cent or one-fifth of all the bituminous coal, fuel oil, iron, steel and lumber sold in the Uited States. So you see how important is their welfare to the country."

**Question:** "Why are the railroads having such a difficult time?"

**Answer:** "Authorities differ on many points but they most all are agreed that the railroads have spent in purchases and operation more money than they can properly return a profit on under present circumstances. You see freight revenue has slumped 30 per cent since 1930 while passenger traffic slumped 43 per cent in the previous ten years."

**Question:** "Other businesses haul in their belts when returns diminish and seem to get along, Why not the railroads?"

**Answer:** "Look at a railroad's setup and you will see that they are pretty inflexible in structure. They have great rights of way, and huge amounts of real estate and rolling stock on which they must pay, whether or not they are used, either in bond interest or in taxes. If the railroads reduce the service along their lines they run into trouble. Without frequent regular service people won't use trains. They'll take buses or automobiles instead. So a certain amount of service must be maintained even with small loads per train. That usually means a loss in revenue. It is not an easy problem to solve."

**Question:** "One of the chief problems is the motor truck, isn't it? They ride along highways paid for by the public while the railroads must maintain their rights of way and pay taxes on them."

**Answer:** "That is a popular argument which has never been thoroughly settled. The truckers point out the railroads were given their rights of way land free. The railroads point out that they have paid for that many times over in opening up and serving communities, as I pointed out earlier. They point out that they pay very heavy taxes besides. The trucker stoutly contends he does not ride free on highways, that he pays very heavily towards highway maintenance in license fees and gasoline taxes."

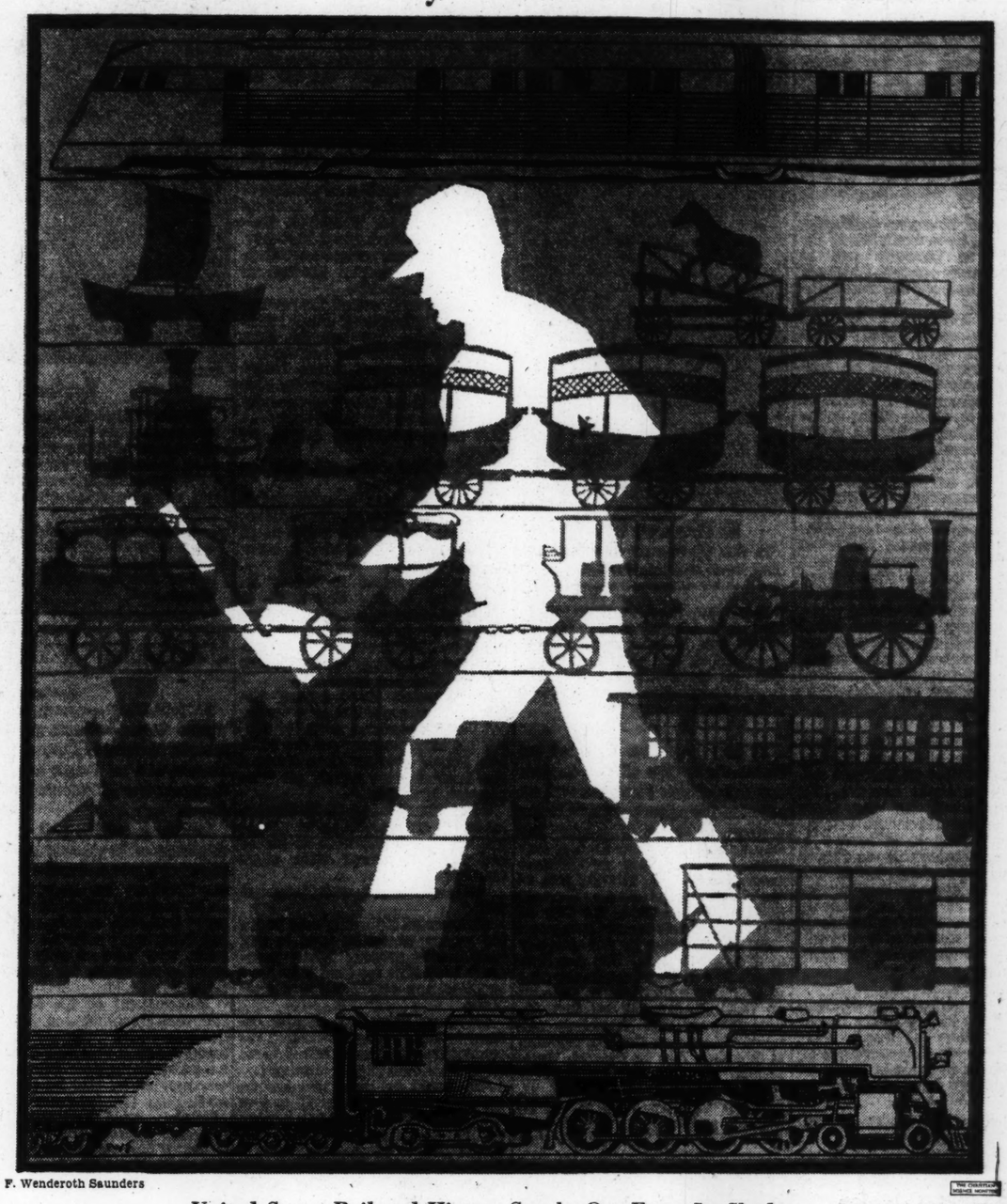
**Question:** "Isn't the answer in looking at transportation as a whole? That is, if a single concern handled transportation, including rails, trucks, etc., wouldn't it be able to use both to best advantage and keep the railroad part solvent by removing useless competition?"

**Answer:** "There are many who think so. Others point out that without competition between these two, rates would soon increase. But I see my period is up and here is the Monitor's New York staff economist, Harold Fleming, with us again today to tell you about the financial picture of the railroads—on Page 219."

Fold on this line



## Romantic History Rides on Bands of Steel



F. Wenderoth Saunders

**United States Railroad History Speaks Out From Its Shadows**

**An early vehicle was the sail car. Then came the treadmill, followed by Tom Thumb, first steam locomotive in the United States. Under it is the famous De Witt Clinton. Under it is a passenger train of the 1840's.**

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line



## American Railroads at the Crossroads

**By Harold M. Fleming**

American railroads represent the finest operating achievement in the world and the poorest financial achievement in the United States.

In speed of freight service, lowness of rates, and sheer weight of tonnage hauled, the American system is not matched anywhere in Europe or Asia; but for precarious financial structure, incrustation of legal, financial, and bureaucratic habit, and inability to earn money it stands virtually by itself in this country.

America is the natural place for railroads to make their fastest technological advance. In contrast to Europe, where the railroads followed the towns, here the towns in the Middle and Far West followed the railroads. Folks built the towns to be near the railroad, not the railroads to be near the towns. Distances here are so much greater than in Europe, population so much sparser, and the principal cash products so much bulkier, that Americans have become unusually "railroad-minded." They think of their transportation system at one and the same time as a splendid machine and as a dangerous financial monster.

Hence the railroads are America's Number One utility, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, which just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, is the oldest well-known regulating body in the country, one of the most highly respected and one of the most bureaucratic.

**Risk Involved**

Railroads were the first large private corporations, and almost until the World War the volume of trading in rail shares on the New York Stock Exchange exceeded that of all other issues. Venture capital went heavily into the rails, and where the risks were too large or the politicians too soft, large blocks of the public land and in some few cases sums of money were given by the Federal, State, and local governments, to get the rails through.

In the West, the ventures were large from the beginning, but in the East, charters were usually granted for small companies to cover short spans, and then in the latter part of the century these short lines were built into economical systems by operators who were rough and ready with any financial or legal device necessary to break down the resistance of local authorities or to buy up vested interests in under-sized railroads.

The railroads followed the business practices of the day, particularly in two respects. For one thing they alternated between "charging what the traffic would bear" and playing cut-throat competitive games. The first policy enraged the farmers and resulted in public regulation, while the second resulted periodically in widespread bankruptcy and was typically ended by a call from the elder Morgan, then the country's one-man Federal Reserve Board, R. F. C., and Treasury. The various railroad presidents trooped into 23 Wall Street and when they went out, the process of hauling freight and passengers for a song was ended.

**Depreciation**

The second way in which the roads followed the business practices of the day was in respect to depreciation. They figured their ability to collect revenues would last as long as the bridges, roadbeds, rights-of-way and stations which they owned. Consequently they charged no depreciation against these properties out of gross revenues before reporting earnings. This resulted in earnings reports which by modern accounting standards were all too optimistic, and meant that the roads financed "additions and betterments" out of fresh borrowings or capital stock sales instead of out of earnings.

This was all right until the pipe line began to oil revenues away, the automobile began to take away passenger revenues, the subsidised inland waterways began to take heavy freight away, and the trucks began to take away the comparatively lucrative short-haul freight business, and industry began to decentralize. Then it began to appear that the roads had little financial "fat" to enable them to meet the new competition. They found themselves, though still regulated as a monopoly, nevertheless in a really very competitive business.

**Hit by Depression**

Belatedly, in the 1920's, they adopted the practice of financing additions and betterments out of earnings. Most of the leading roads followed the "dollar-for-dollar" practice of plowing back a dollar into the business for every dollar they paid out in dividends. Service was greatly speeded up and costs of maintenance and transportation reduced.

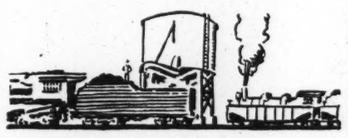
But it was too late. The depression of the 1930's soon provided the answer to the question "When is a monopoly not a monopoly." Many lines went the way of the street cars; and road after road went into equity receivership or "77" bankruptcy. Only the very strongest roads like Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, and Norfolk and Western continued paying dividends, and in nine years now not a single road has been reorganized and put on its feet financially.

The effect of these receiverships and "77" bankruptcies was not altogether unfavorable. From an operating viewpoint they were salubrious operations for the roads; they freed them from heavy interest burdens, and this money was plowed back into way and equipment. When business deteriorated, the security holders of the broken railroads put off reorganization in the hope of better earnings later, and when business improved, they merely raised their ideas of what kind of pay-off they wanted. So meantime the interest they might have received, went out for the latest stream-lined improvements in railroad service.

Fold on this line



## Facts and Figures on American Railroads



The depression hit the railroads hard. But during the depression years the roads did not stand still. They continually built new equipment, provided new facilities. In the six years, 1932-1937, the roads spent almost $1,500,000,000 for new tracks, locomotives, etc. Here are the figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miles of main track built | 603 |
| New locomotives | 798 |
| New freight cars | 142,358 |
| New passenger train cars | 1,295 |

* * *

Sitting in your car at a railroad crossing waiting for a freight train to go by, have you ever wondered just how many of those cars were loaded each year? If so, here's your answer.

In 1937 almost 38,000,000 cars were loaded with revenue freight. That was a decided pick-up from the depression low of about 28,180,000 cars. The post-war peak was reached in 1926 when the number climbed to over 53,000,000.

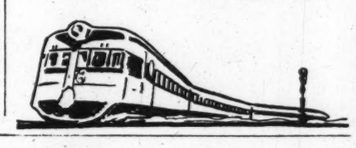
Or was it a passenger train that was holding you up? And you wished you knew how many passengers trains carried in a year. Well, in that same year of 1937 over 497,000,000 revenue passengers were carried, compared with the 1920's—particularly the peak year of 1921. In that year a total of 1,035,496,329 passengers were carried by United States railroads. Incidentally, these passengers were carried 24,700,000,000 miles in 1937.

* * *

The drop in number of passengers carried by the railroads by over 50 per cent in the period from 1921 to 1937 is easily explained. It is not that Americans were traveling less, but that they traveled differently. The automobile had come into its own. Likewise the increase in the number of trucks in the last two decades explains some of the drop in freight train activity.

A railroad's revenue may come from any or all of several services: from carrying freight, from transporting passengers, from handling the mail, or from express carried. That is a jump of 7,000,000 over 1936. But it is still distressingly low when services. Here are a few revenue figures in millions of dollars:

| | 1921 | 1929 | 1933 | 1937 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Freight | 3,924 | 4,826 | 2,493 | 3,378 |
| Passenger | 1,154 | 874 | 329 | 443 |
| Mail | 96 | 152 | 92 | 98 |
| Express | 105 | 148 | 46 | 58 |
| Total | 5,517 | 6,280 | 3,095 | 4,168 |



Where does the railroad's dollar go? It goes for labor, fuel, other supplies, taxes among other things. Here the railroad's dollar of operating revenue is broken down for the two years, 1916 and 1937:

| | 1916 | 1937 |
|---|---|---|
| Labor | .38 | .448 |
| Fuel | .07 | .062 |
| Other supplies | .151 | .173 |
| Insurance, etc. | .055 | .065 |
| Taxes | .044 | .078 |
| Equipment, etc. | .011 | .032 |
| Balance | .289 | .142 |
| Earned on investment | .059 | .0226 |

**Neal A. Stanford**

### *Power of Labor*

Rail labor is well organized. And, what is perhaps a corollary, it is politically powerful. Because of such power it forced President Wilson to push the Adamson Act through Congress back in 1918. Thus it won the 8-hour day. But railway labor has not been idle since.

Using its strength it has won rail wage increases methodically. The result is that in spite of the impoverished condition of the roads, wages have increased since 1929—by almost 15 per cent. Practically all the increase in gross revenues registered by the roads since 1933 has gone to labor and to what is the railroad equivalent of the Social Security Act.

**Pay Cut**

The result is that many persons feel that at least some of the pressure could be taken off the railroads by a 10 or 15 per cent cut in payrolls. Roads could then make the rate reductions necessary to meet the competition they now get from autos, busses, trucks and waterways.

**Labor Weapon**

Rail labor also supports the Railroad Mediation Board in its enforcement of "feather-bedding." That term refers to the payment of wages by the roads for work not done. And the annual bill for it may total $200,000,000. For example, 100 miles is, by obsolete standards, still reckoned a day's work. Thus a New York-Washington crew which makes the 225-mile run in about four hours really gets pay for 2¼ days.

Rail labor has also entrenched itself behind what are called full crew laws. The device is justified as contributing to safety. But there is no little evidence that many state full-crew laws have been written on the books not so much for safety reasons but rather to spread work.

**Labor Weapon**

The principal political weapon of the labor groups today is their power to threaten management with a 70-car statutory limitation on trains. Such action would greatly increase operating costs—particularly for the Pocahantas roads, the Southern citrus fruit haulers, and the long haul western roads.

American railroads employ well over 1,000,000 persons. In 1937 the number was 1,114,663. Back in the mid-twenties rail employees numbered 600,000 more than that. These workers are perhaps the tightest organized of any labor group. They are independent of either A. F. of L. or C. I. O.

### *Talk of Consolidation*

In the 1920 Transportation Act Congress outlined a method by which the roads might consolidate. Each resulting large system should parallel some other large system so that competition between roads should persist. Enforcement of the Act was in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but it could never decide what consolidations to permit.

Meantime the larger roads spent some $400,000,000 in buying up the stocks of smaller, strategically located roads for ultimate merger purposes. The Pennsylvania bought into control of New Haven and Wabash; Chesapeake & Ohio bought control of Erie and of Chicago and Eastern Illinois; and the remarkable Van Sweringen pyramid was set on top of the Chesapeake & Ohio via the Chesapeake Corporation, Alleghany Corporation, and the Van Ness Corporation.

Most of this money has been a total loss; roads for whose stock tremendous sums had been paid, like New Haven, Erie, Wabash, C. & E. I., and Missouri Pacific, went insolvent.

Meantime the the principal of consolidation into giant competing lines has been cast aside, in view of the fact that the roads are struggling for their lives against other forms of transportation. New consolidation plans will have in mind the elimination of competitive duplicaion of terminals, lines, etc.

Single systems will probably be set up (if Congress ever gets around to it) in various sections of the country, on the theory that any monopolistic tendency of such systems to gouge the public can now be adequately checked by the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the competition of the highway trucks, automobile, etc.

# Germany's Sea Raiders Form Dangerous Puzzle

**By a Naval Expert**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Sinking of the 10,086-ton British supply ship Doric Star by a German sea raider yesterday has renewed speculation over the type of vessel being used by Germany to carry out these damaging operations designed to destroy all ships and cargoes useful to the Allies.

Undoubtedly Germany is using much useful information gained from the World War in outfitting and operating sea raiders in the present war.

In the last war, Germany used several types of raiders and came to the conclusion that big converted liners and regular cruisers were poorly adapted for the work, because their extravagant consumption of fuel overtaxed the resources of the makeshift supply system that had to be established in lieu of bases which Germany did not possess. Early in 1915, the situation of these vessels became so critical that the German Admiralty authorized all of them still at large, to intern themselves.

**Karlsruhe Set Record**

The most successful of this type of raider was the Karlsruhe, a cruiser which eclipsed the record of the better known Emden, by destroying 17 vessels having a total tonnage of more than 70,000 before it disappeared, the victim of a mysterious internal explosion in November, 1914.

Profiting from experience, Germany next sent out raiders that were converted from moderate sized merchantmen. Care was taken to select economical ships that were equipped to be self-sustaining over a long period of time, and which had no unusual distinguishing features. The masked armament included torpedo installations, and the ships were provided with means for altering their external appearance.

One of these ships returned to Germany after a cruise of 15 months, during which time it bagged 14 vessels, and 14 others came to grief through mines the raider had planted as far afield as the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand, and India.

**Must Move Constantly**

Life on a raider is difficult. There is no opportunity for the crew to have shore leave. The ship is alone on a big ocean and everyone's hand is against it. Machinery deteriorates, hulls get foul, fuel and provisions get short, and every ship sighted is a possible enemy of superior strength.

The raider must be constantly on the move, so new fields of operation can be reached in which the quarry has not been warned, and where hunting cruisers will not be hot on the trail.

In time of peace, sea borne traffic follows well defined routes between ports. These arteries of trade are, especially at the focal areas, the logical hunting grounds for raiders. By the same token, such routes and areas are, in time of war, avoided by belligerent shipping the instant a warning is issued of a raider being abroad, and are the places where patrols are most likely to be found.

During the last war, radio-equipped cargo ships were the exception, and this fact permitted raiders to hide their presence. Only when the accumulation of prisoners was loaded on a ship and sent into a neutal port, was the scene of a raider's activity disclosed. Today, secrecy of this kind is not possible, because every sea-going vessel has radio equipment.

**Have Nuisance Value**

Although the raiders in the last war proved nothing but their nuisance value, it is quite possible that the same procedure will be adopted again—for the annoyance it creates, if nothing more. A dozen or two innocent looking merchantmen-raiders scattered throughout the oceans, can cause a great deal of trouble and absorb the services of many cruisers in looking for them. And it should cause no surprise if German mines are found in the waters of even the most remote British possessions. Moreover, the present season of the year, with its long winter nights, is an ideal time for raider operation.

Various means can be used to counter raiders. The converted merchantman type has comparatively low speed and depends on surprising unwary ships, and belligerent shipping can be indoctrinated to avoid every ship sighted. The raiders can be themselves surprised by more heavily armed ships of similar innocent appearance, and as they are very vulnerable to gun fire, a plucky armed merchantman can come off the victor if it can get in a telling shot.

**Raider Defeatable**

If a raider's supply ship can be taken without the raider's knowledge, it can be used to lure the raider into the vicinity of a cruiser.

Planes from a carrier can be used in wide searches for raiders. This type of hunting was not available during the last war, although at least one German raider used a small seaplane to locate victims.

If raiders prove too vexatious, and other measures fail to control them, the Allies can put all their cargo ships through, under convoy.

However, the raider that will give the most trouble will be a long cruising radius submarine capable of keeping the sea for three or four months at a time, and armed with six-inch guns. Germany undoubtedly is hurrying to completion vessels of this type.

Germany's principal military effort in this war has been directed against Britain's trade. The lesson taught by the Allies' blockade of 1914 to 1918 was well learned, and Germany has been engaged in a strenuous attempt to stop the flow of material to and from British ports.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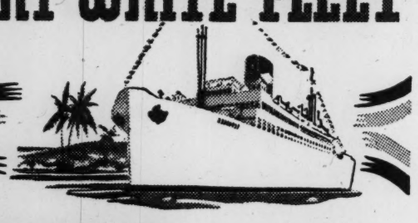

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# Finland Fortifying Aaland Islands

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 5 (AP)—Finland is fortifying the strategic Aaland Islands guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, it was announced yesterday.

A message to this effect has been sent to Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, it was stated.

The new situation regarding the Aalands, a spokesman announced, resulted from Russia's invasion. Troops already are preparing defenses of the islands against a possible Russian attempt to seize them.

## Third Arming

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Finland's decision to fortify the Aaland Islands marks the third time in their history that the highly strategic islands have been definitely fortified.

The first fortifications were erected by Russia in 1836, but with Russia's defeat in the Crimean War, the peace of Paris provided that Russia should never fortify the islands again.

However, during the World War the islands, which still remained under the Czarist crown, were for the second time fortified by Russia, and by 1916 considerable Russian troops were quartered on some of the largest of the island group. With Russia's fall, and Finland's declaration of independence, the ownership of the Aaland Islands became the subject of negotiations between Sweden and Finland.

**Neutralized by Pact**

The League of Nations, to which the question was finally submitted, ruled in 1921 that the islands should belong to Finland with a large measure of self-government. According to a convention signed by Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Latvia, Poland, and Sweden, the permanent neutralization of the islands was established.

While the League was a dominating force in international politics, and collective security was being practiced, both Sweden and Finland were content with the islands' status. But with rapidly changing conditions marking the decline in the League's power, Sweden and Finland realized that steps might have to be taken to protect the integrity of these islands which exercise strategic control over a greater part of the coast lines of both Sweden and Finland.

**Felt Need of Security**

With both Russia and Germany close at hand, Sweden and Finland felt that their security and defense depended to a large extent upon keeping the islands safe from outside possession.

Located only 85 miles from Stockholm, the Swedish Capital, and about 25 miles from the Swedish coast the islands, numbering about 6,500, form a virtual archipelago between Finland and Sweden across the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia. They control Sweden's important iron ore routes from northern ports, and Finland's northern timber routes.

Artillery guns on the islands, it was pointed out, might easily dominate traffic to the Finnish Capital of Helsingfors, and all ports on the Gulf.

**Agree to Refortify**

With these important considerations in view, Sweden and Finland in 1938 opened preliminary conversations considering arming the islands and in January, 1939, following the Munich crisis, both countries agreed to measures to refortify the islands jointly.

Although other Scandinavian countries supported the plan, Russia blocked its pasage in the League of Nations in May, 1939, on the grounds that Finland and Sweden had failed to give sufficient particulars on the proposed armaments to be erected.

**Russia Apprehensive**

But since then it has become apparent that Russia, perhaps fearing that the fortified islands might fall into the hands of a hostile Government in the event of a war, desired that the islands either remain neutralized, or be fortified by Russia itself. The islands not only dominate portions of the Finnish and Swedish coast lines, but they partially command the Gulf of Finland on which are located Russia's important naval bases at Kronstatd and Leningrad.

This theory was partially substantiated by reports that Russia's demands upon Finland made before the war broke out, included a share in re-fortifying the Aaland Islands, as well as cession of several other islands and important islands in the Gulf of Finland.

Finland's present action in fortifying the islands has the obvious purpose of preventing Russian seizure. It is declared by Swedish spokesmen that Sweden would have no objection to Finland fortifying the Aalands, as the 1921 convention provided that Finland may take any steps necessary to fortify the islands if its neutrality is threatened.

## Secret Commons?

LONDON (AP)—Sources close to the Government indicated Dec. 5 that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain would accede to demands of Labor and Liberal leaders by designating one day next week for secret Parliamentary discussion of one subject—war supplies.

Although Parliament met secretly to discuss various subjects during the World War, the Government has hesitated this time for fear of engendering false reports.

## Communism Hit

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—The Swiss Government banned Communist propaganda within the Swiss Army Dec. 4 and "all other propaganda of anti-national character."

Wide World

**Aaland's Only Woman Deputy**

Finland's Department of Aaland, comprising the Aaland Islands, has its own Parliament, and Mrs. Fanny Sundstroem, besides owning a farm, keeps an alert interest in civic affairs through her deputyship. Finland has decided to fortify these islands which guard the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, lying between Finland and Sweden.

# Blockade Lookouts on Alert

**BRUSSELS, Dec. 5 (AP)—The newspaper Libre Belgique today said the French and British had agreed to allow Belgian ships to carry German exports up to 25 per cent of a ship's tonnage. This equals the present traffic. German exports via Antwerp have been reduced 50 per cent since the war began.**

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Lookouts maintained at such bottlenecks as Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, and the Straits of Dover gave evidence that the export blockade against Germany had gotten under way yesterday.

Authorities stated that the most difficult sections to patrol were the 270 miles between Scotland and Norway and the 400 miles between Scotland and Iceland.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare expressed the hope that neutral shippers would declare their cargoes to British consuls before sailing or that ships would submit to examination voluntarily.

Neutral ships are being asked to call at the British contraband bases at Gibraltar or in Britain when outward bound.

At these bases, cargoes of German origin are seized, and the goods or proceeds of their sale remain under jurisdiction of British prize courts until the end of the war.

British warships will hunt for ships lacking proof of previous calls at contraband bases. If weather does not permit a search of a ship on the spot or if German goods are disclosed, the vessels will be taken to a base.

Thus, an American vessel, sailing from a northern Norwegian port as permitted under the United States Neutrality Act, might be forced into a combat zone.


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# German Raider Sinks British Food Ship

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Germany's sea raiders dominated sea warfare again today following the sinking of the 10,086-ton British food steamer Doric Star reportedly by the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer.

The British Admiralty's announcement said the Doric Star presumably went to the bottom after being "attacked by a German raider" in the South Atlantic. Unofficial information was that her attacker was the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer.

This was the first report of the German sea raider since Nov. 16 when some survivors of the British tanker, Africa Shell, sunk in the Indian Ocean off the east coast of Africa, identified the enemy ship as the Admiral Scheer.

Homeward bound with a cargo of meat from New Zealand and Australia under command of Capt. W. Stubbs of Liverpool, the Blue Star Liner Doric Star had a crew of 70 and accommodations for six passengers.

No reports on the fate of the Doric Star's crew were available here, and it was not known whether she carried passengers.

**Sunk by Mines**

In addition to the Doric Star, it was reported during the day that a British and one Swedish vessel were sunk by mines, another British ship was sunk in a collision and two other British ships were damaged in collisions.

Victim of a mine, the 3,829-ton British freighter Eskdene went down. The crew of 29 was landed in Scotland. The British steamer Hamsterley, 2,160 tons, was sunk England with one man missing.

The Swedish steamer Rudolf, in collision off the east coast of 2,159 tons, was reported sunk off the British coast Sunday and the crew of 23 saved.

Torpedoing of the London steamer Horsted, 1,670 tons, was reported today after 13 survivors and the bodies of three crewmen were landed by a British warship. Five of the crew were reported missing after the sinking in the North Sea.

The Horsted, a coal ship, was en route to a northeastern port to pick up a cargo when a submarine attacked her off the eastern coast yesterday, it was said.

**Searching for Scheer**

Mysterious collisions off the west coast of England damaged the 1,276-ton Scottish steamer Lairdsglen and the 1,064-ton Findhorn.

The Admiralty report on the Doric Star said that "as no further information has been received it is presumed she has been sunk."

Since the early days of the war the British Navy has been searching for the Admiral Scheer and her sister ship, the Deutschland, which have been preying on British shipping.

The first report on the Admiral Scheer was on Oct. 2, when she sank the British freighter Clement, off Bahai, Brazil. She last was reported in the Indian Ocean in connection with the Africa Shell

The Deutschland, which captured the American freighter City of Flint and sent her to Murmansk, Russia, in charge of a German prize crew, engaged and sank the armed British merchantman Rawalpindi last Nov. 23 in a fierce fight in the North Atlantic. More than 250 British sailors were lost when the Rawalpind. went down.

The Deutschland eluded British warships in fog and a storm. That has been the last report from her

The two vessels, built to outrun heavy battleships and outshoot faster cruisers, have a speed of 26 knots and a cruising range of 10,000 miles.

## Requisition Ships

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The British Government has begun to requisition British ships for the newly-increased North Atlantic trade, Minister of Shipping Sir John Gilmour announced in the House of Commons today.

"With a view to insuring regular importation of cereals by the North Atlantic route," he said, "I now am requisitioning British ships for the conveyance by this route of food cargoes bought by the Ministry of Food."

The announcement emphasized the importance of Canada and the United States as wartime sources of food and other supplies which normally come from many parts of the world.

## Finns Plan to Sail

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5 (AP)—Bound to secrecy, the crews of two Finnish freighters made preparations yesterday for a perilous journey to their homeland, now at war with Russia.

The masters of the vessels—the Savonia and the Gisil, each of 2,600 tons — refused to identify themselves or discuss their sailing.

## Base for Reich

BERLIN (AP)—The Official Gazette Dec. 4 declared the harbor of Gotenhafen (Gydnia), a German naval base by decree of Adolf Hitler. Gotenhafen, formerly a Polish port, is near Danzig.

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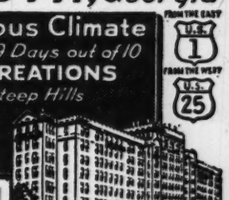

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# U. S. Plans to Slam Lid On Profiteering in Arms

By Saville R. Davis
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — The United States Government embarked today on a limited but earnest effort to eliminate profiteering on certain national defense contracts. Success or failure of the project will have an important bearing on the broader movement to control profits on the whole of the mounting national defense expenditure, and potentially to limit profits on war itself.

The Treasury, the War Department and the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company held identical signed copies of the first contract to be awarded under the new regime. According to the Vinson-Trammell Act, amended by the National Defense Act last year, certain types of profit are not to exceed 12 per cent. This provision applies only to ships or aircraft for the Army or Navy, and it is assumed from the available evidence that the Colt Company will make guns for military planes.

The new experiment was variously attended by optimism and by the gravest doubts as to its success. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said he was determined that the will of Congress must and will be carried out. "I feel very strongly," he said in announcing the terms of the contract, "that no contracts should be permitted which allow the contractors one penny more than Congress contemplated when it passed these laws." He said that the Treasury and not the War or Navy departments was made responsible for enforcement and disclosed that "only last week, we turned down a big contract that one of these two departments had certified," because the restrictions on excess profit were not tight enough.

**Doubtful of Law**

Meanwhile, it is recalled here that members of Congress were very doubtful that this legislation could succeed, even as they passed it. Not only Senators and Congressmen who voted for the bills, but even those members of the Senate munitions inquiry such as Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri who were leaders in the field, have expressed grave doubts as to this and even their own prescriptions for curbing profits on War and Navy Department contracts.

The technical innovations in the Colt contract may be briefly described as follows: the manufacturer of planes or naval ships or their squipment is told in advance by the Treasury Department precisely what tax adjustments will be proper, and what depreciation allowances will be permitted on new machinery bought for the purpose of the contracts

The arrangement is called a "closing agreement," and its purpose is to enable a manufacturer to estimate his extraordinary costs in advance so that the risks will not be great, and so that profits can therefore be legitimately held to the lower levels, set by statute.

By and large, a manufacturer is allowed to claim payment for that amount or proportion of jigs, dies and tools which must be bought for the government work, and will not be useful to the manufacturer thereafter.

**Difficulties Listed**

The criticism which the munitions committee leveled at all such legislation is applicable to the Vinson-Trammell Act and its subsequent modification. Four difficulties were listed, reflecting the disappointment which the committee members had undergone in their effort to draft successful methods of dealing with profiteering on army and navy contracts:

"1. Major accounting factors such as costs and valuations are extremely difficult to determine. To a large extent, the Government must rely upon industry for information. In the pressure of wartime, the accounting items are inevitably determined on a basis advantageous to industry.

"2. There are always many loopholes in profit-limitation schemes designed to apply uniformly to our immense and complicated industrial structure.

"3. No matter how effective a scheme may be on paper, it will be tremendously weakened by the administrative difficulties inherent in a wartime situation characterized by the necessity for speed and the vast volume of work which must be done.

"4. Because of the need for flexibility, the character of war regulation is largely determined by negotiation between government officials and industry. Industry inevitably has the upper hand in these negotiations because of its superior information and the existence of a seller's market in war."

At another time, the committee said that industry, through its control of production, can strike against the government . . . control agencies must necessarily be administered by men who are industrially trained and presumably sympathetic to private industry's contentions."

Against this type of doubt, Secretary Morgenthau has pitted the training and skill of the Treasury in dealing with the complex matters of business values for tax purposes, and proposes to apply the existing and preliminary law thoroughly.

But against Mr. Morgenthau, in turn, are the War and Navy Departments which are frequently supported by the President in their version of what constitutes "military necessity." These departments are traditionally and currently inclined to give business its head. As they said in a joint statement in 1936 which still reflects the dominant military point of view, "it must never be overlooked that while efficiency in war is desirable, effectiveness is mandatory."

## Champions in the Gentle Art of Needlework

Wide World

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**Introducing Mrs. E. N. Noble of Minneapolis, Minn., who took the highest honors at the New York exhibition. Her entry is a filet banquet cloth, which contains over two million stitches. It took more than 2,500 hours to make and consumed 37,000 yards of thread.**

# Finns Counter-Bomb Red Base, Report Says

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 5 (AP)—Finland was reported today to have struck back at Soviet Russia by air bombardment of Baltiski, the Baltic port which Russia leased from Estonia for a naval base. The reports lacked confirmation, however, and gave no details.

Finns had declared that Baltiski was the base for some of the Soviet planes which raided Helsingfors last week.

[Dispatches from the Norwegian-Finnish frontier told of unconfirmed reports that 60 Russian planes had been destroyed by Finnish fliers dropping incendiary bombs at Murmansk, Russia's ice-free Arctic port.

The border reports also said three Soviet planes had raided Salmijaervi and near-by regions of Northern Finland.]

Finnish hope that aid might be forthcoming from Sweden was indicated by quick fortification of the Aaland Islands, which would keep open a sea route between the two nations.

**Independence Day Awaited**

Helsingfors' early winter night closed down after a quiet day which saw no resumption of air attacks on the Capital. But Finns expressed concern that Soviet Russia might choose the 21st anniversary of Finnish independence tomorrow to unleash a new attack from the sky.

Always observed with solemnity by the Finns, the independence anniversary will have added significance as the sturdy Northerners fight to preserve their freedom.

**Squadron Snow-Bound**

Movement of civilians out of Helsingfors to the interior is practically complete, but workmen still are hurriedly boarding up windows and doors.

Up to late afternoon there were no reports of the progress of fighting on the Finnish war fronts.

A Stockholm dispatch said a Russian bombing squadron north of Lake Ladoga had lost its way in a snowstorm and crashed.

Kirkenes, Norway, reports said Russian warships were observed in Petsamo Fjord this morning. These were believed to be convoying troopships bringing troops from the Russian Arctic garrisons of Alexandrovsk, Murmansk, and Kola.

It was reported the Russians first attempted to land at Liinahamari but failed. Later they were reported landing on both sides of the mouth of Petsamo fjord. The Finns apparently were unable to prevent this, but were believed to be waiting until the invaders reach Petsamo, where strong defense positions have been built. Petsamo is Finland's chief Arctic port.

## Americans Sail

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The State Department reported last night that 43 American citizens and 10 non-American members of the American Legation staff at Helsingfors, Finland, sailed for Stockholm, Sweden, at 4:45 p. m., Finnish time, Dec. 4 aboard the steamship Castleholm.

Departing from the port of Abo, the Castleholm was to said a course north through Finnish waters, thence across the Gulf of Bothnia and down the Swedish Coast. The ship was due in Stockholm this afternoon.

## Sibelius Firm

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 5 (AP)—Finland's great composer, Jean Sibelius, today voiced faith that his homeland, battling Russian invasion, would come out all right.

"I am deeply convinced all that is happening now will end well," he declared.

## Late Wu Pei-fu Was Notable Link To the Old China

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Since men shape as well as symbolize epochs, the passing in Peiping of Wu Pei-fu draws one more veil across a China fast receding into the mists of antiquity. One more visible evidence of Old China is gone.

Few Chinese have lived so close to their country's turbulent transition from Empire to Republic, from chaotic struggles of warlords to a measure of national unity, and from that to the present Japanese invasion.

Mr. Wu had lived so long in the remoteness of his exclusion from national affairs, that his name took on strange fire as of some flare from the past when he reappeared early this year. The Japanese who sought to use him as a puppet failed. So his brief re-entry into the spotlight did not tarnish what remained to him of patriotic honor.

Always in the past Mr. Wu ranged himself against Japan, and he felt Japanese displeasure down to the latest effort at winning him over. In 1920 he took the field against generals then in charge of the Peking Government, who had been bought by Japan. Within China, Mr. Wu's career mingled art and soldiering. Hands of a painter, brow of a poet and scholar, probity unusual in Chinese officials as regards public finances—such were his distinguishing features.

## Navy Bureau Chief Advises More Shore Work Engineers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, urged in his annual report that the Civil Engineer Corps be recruited to its authorized strength of 151 officers.

At the end of the fiscal year (June 30), Admiral Moreell said, the Civil Engineer Corps totaled 126 regular officers, of whom eight were engaged in graduate study at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. "The large shore construction program now under way," he said, "demonstrates the need for additional officers of this Corps for the work normally performed under the cognizance of the Bureau. It has been necessary during the past year to augment the regular Civil Engineer Corps by utilizing reserve civil engineer officers, and to date 33 reserve officers have been ordered to active duty. It is expected with the beginning of active construction work under the Naval air base program that additional reserve civil engineer officers will have to be placed on active duty."

Reviewing the work of the past fiscal year, he reported that expenditures through the Bureau amounted to $70,695,538. The Bureau let 421 contracts for a total of $42,928,281; and at the end of the fiscal year there were 181 active contracts in force, as compared with 128 on the corresponding date in 1938.

Since July 1, 1939, contracts for 74 projects have been awarded, totaling $33,510,036, including Pacific and Alaska air base contracts, and 24 contracts have been closed.

Among the year's accomplishments in providing fleet and shipbuilding facilities, he mentioned continuation of the Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, dredging program; construction of a new destroyer recommissioning pier, and a new quay wall at the San Diego destroyer base; extension of quay walls at the Mare Island Navy Yard, construction of a new pier at the Norfolk Navy Yard and a fitting out quay wall at the Charleston Navy Yard.

New cruiser building ways at the Charleston Navy Yard were nearing completion, he said, and shipbuilding ways No. 2 at the New York Navy Yard were rebuilt and extended for battleship construction. Portsmouth Navy Yard shipbuilding ways were being enlarged and improved, and the Boston Navy Yard shipbuildings ways were being rebuilt and extended. Improvements and extensions were made to the shipbuilding ways at the Philadelphia, Boston and Norfolk Navy Yards. Improvements were also made to the crane facilities at the shipbuilding ways at Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston, Norfolk and New York Navy Yards.

Improvements and additions to industrial facilities were completed during the year or are under way at all Navy Yards, Admiral Moreell said.

## N. Y. Citizens Act To End Exploiting Of Negro Help

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A program to end street-corner hiring of Negro house servants for wages as low as 10 cents an hour was launched by the Bronx Citizens' Committee for Improvement of Domestic Employees Dec. 4, following a meeting of community workers, trade union leaders, clergy, and representatives of State and municipal agencies at the Bronx Young Men's Christian Association. An adjustment that will work out well both for housewives and servants is sought, according to the Rev. Elder G. Hawkins, of the Bronx Clergy Association, acting chairman of the committee.

Co-operating with Mr. Hawkins are Rabbi Jerome Rosenbloom, of Tremont Temple, representing the Bronx Council of Rabbis; the Rev. H. Norman Sibley, of the University Heights Presbyterian Church, and representatives of the Domestic Workers Union and the Women's Trade Union League.

The overcrowded Harlem section of Manhattan, which constitutes the biggest Negro colony in the United States, is seen by social workers as a part and parcel of the general problem. Highly congested, with Negro unemployment widespread, poverty and unsanitary conditions in many of the apartment houses, the district, once a fashionable area, offers problems which the Fiorello H. La Guardia administration and civic groups are today centering their attention.

About 500 unemployed Negro women journey from Harlem to the Bronx daily, clustering on busy street corners to wait for housewives to buy their services for the day. These corners have become known as "domestic slave markets" where women and girls are hired for as little as 10 cents an hour.

The whole problem of Negro labor here will be taken to the Legislature when it meets in January, Miss Clara Cook, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, said. Miss Cook recalled that under the present law, the State Department of Labor has no jurisdiction to act in behalf of household servants. A bill will be introduced calling for minimum wage standards, workingmen's compensation, and a 60-hour maximum work week for household workers.

## Danger Is Seen of Price Boom

*(Continued from Page 1)*

posed lowering of an import excise tax although, Mr. Renard said, at the same time its leaders refuse to give out information on inventories. This was a "cock-eyed" situation, he affirmed.

The great war nations of the world have now put purchasing and prices under unitary control, he continued.

"This changed relationship brings to government a responsibility for prices not only when they result in unemployment and sick industries but during the preceding periods which create those conditions."

**Conditions More Satisfactory**

Speaking for the purchasing agencies of the country, Mr. Renard said price behavior of the past few months had in general "been very satisfactory." He felt that the Government should assume some responsibility for future price controls, to the end that advances which occurred should be gradual and orderly.

The Committee takes the position that dangerous price inflations are possible unless checked by supervision and possible Federal control.

"The situation is inflammable and war conditions scatter more sparks than normal times," Dr. Willard L. Thorp, special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, told the Committee in earlier testimony. The financial system has the potential ability to underwrite an upward price boom."

Dr. Thorp said price difficulties generally occur in wartimes, and these, he continued, "are greatly accentuated if short-sighted policies permit acute price movements to occur. The present situation is quite different from that of the World War, yet many of the same dangers are present."

**The Situation "As Is"**

Summarizing the business situation, Dr. Thorp, who commands considerable attention as associate of Dunn & Bradstreet, and the Commerce Department, made the following points:

At the outbreak of the new war there was "a temporary boomlet" followed by a return to more normal conditions.

Great Britain has increased exports from 20 to 40 per cent, and has substituted taxation for borrowing to a considerable degree directly affecting American trade.

Purchases by belligerents for any prolonged period cannot reach the World War levels without credit extension once more.

Latin American business opportunities for the United States to replace Germany, hinge on its willingness to buy goods in return from Latin America.

The United States is still dependent upon foreign sources for a number of raw materials, offering possible pressure from the outside on the domestic price structure.

**Few Industries Near Capacity**

Current business stimulation arises in large part from desire to have larger inventories as a kind of war risk insurance, and from speculation.

"There are," he said, "a number of reasons for questioning if the higher profits now being recorded will be rapidly translated into capital expansion. Few industries except steel are near capacity, and current production rates exceed consumption.

"In the face of huge stocks of agricultural raw materials and foodstuffs, of unemployment, of considerable unused plant capacity, and of fairly large inventories, it is difficult to see any immediate general demand to expand plant and equipment, although some industries will undoubtedly find it desirable to do so. In the longer run, it is quite possible that a prolonged upswing will disclose various bottlenecks in present capacity and make expansion necessary.

"One factor in the cost-price relationship must be recognized. Union membership has increased to close to 8,000,000. This means that any price movement will be more quickly translated into wage adjustments than before. This may tend to hold down the level of profits, which were so important a factor in the World War expansion."

## Hoover Indorsed As Peace Aide

DETROIT —The Foreign Missions Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted unanimously Dec. 4 a resolution urging President Roosevelt to appoint Herbert Hoover as his personal ambassador of peace in Europe.

The Board is holding its 121st annual meeting before absorption by the Missions Board of the new Methodist Church.

The resolution said that "everyone knows that Mr. Hoover's Quaker affiliations and experiences in the administration of European war relief eminently qualify him for this mission."

The resolution suggested appointment of a special peace commission with Mr. Hoover as the President's personal spokesman.

## 2,000 Men Seek Jobs As N. Y. 'White Wings'

NEW YORK (AP)—More than 2,000 men gathered in the offices of the Municipal Civil Service Commission's Application Bureau Dec. 5 to apply for Department of Sanitation jobs, paying $1,800 a year.

Nearly 3,500 men collected Dec. 4 to ask for the jobs, and dispersed only when police said the applications would not be ready until Wednesday. The police were wrong: the applications were to be available Dec. 5, and the men began gathering again.

## Blockade Stops German Barter With Argentina

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American consulate in Buenos Aires reported that Germany apparently had abandoned hope of shipping railway equipment to Argentina in payment for wheat and meat.

The German-Argentine barter was arranged before the war. The consulate said the new Allied blockade of German exports apparently would prevent Germany from supplying railway goods to pay either for wheat and meat already obtained or for future shipments.

The consulate said that Germany was arranging to pay in cash or money on deposit in Argentina for shipments already made.

## *N. Y. Is Awaiting Netherlands Gift Of Tulip Bulbs*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Braving the hazards of wartime travel, 1,000,000 tulips and 100,000 hyacinths are on their way to this port, a good-will gift from the Government of the Netherlands to the City of New York. Meanwhile, the Department of Parks has enlisted a large force of workers to get the bulbs safely under ground within a fortnight, before freezing weather sets in. They will flower in May along Henry Hudson Parkway in time to greet visitors to the opening of the World's Fair. A brilliant display of 30 varieties, ranging from white carrara to the "black" tulip, will be massed in terraces and semi-circles from Eighty-third to Ninety-first Streets in Riverside Park.

It is expected that customs authorities will waive the $4,000 duty on the bulbs since they are a gift. Steamship companies are co-operating by carrying the shipment without charge.

Destruction of the bulbs which bloomed at the World's Fair last spring evoked wide protest and it was said that this gift comes to replace the earlier ones.

## Hoover Sought as Envoy

DETROIT (AP) — President Roosevelt was urged Dec. 4 by the Board of Foreign Missions of the old Methodist Episcopal Church to appoint former President Hoover as his Ambassador of Peace in an effort to bring about an armistice in Europe. The board, holding its 121st and final meeting before absorption by the Board of the new Methodist Church, embodied the proposal in a resolution adopted unanimously.

## U. S. Asks Dozen Of 13 Countries To Please Remit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Semi-annual bills totaling $2,430,730,897 have been sent by the State Department to the diplomatic representatives of 12 of the 13 Governments owing war and post-war debts to the United States.

A bill was sent as usual to the Polish Government for $71,134,306, although Poland has disappeared physically under invasions by Germany and Russia. The bill was handed the Polish Ambassador here, Count Potocki.

The State Department takes the position that Czechoslovakia's elimination as an independent nation is temporary, and Germany consequently has not been asked to assume her debts.

The nations billed were Belgium, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Finland, which has paid all previous installments, has indicated the Dec. 15 installment of $234,693 would be paid.

## Chilean Leftists Attack Alessandris

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile (AP)—Sixty Leftist opponents of Former President Alessandri chased him out of this seaport Dec. 4 and injured his son, Fernando, when the Alessandris called here after a tour of Europe and the United States.

En route to Santiago aboard the liner Santa Lucia, the Alessandris stopped for a luncheon at the Air Club. Adherents of the Vanguardia Popular Socialista, formerly known as the Nacistas, besieged the building.

## Forced Sales of Farms Show Decided Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported Dec. 5 that there had been a marked decrease in the number of farms lost through foreclosures and tax sales in the last five years.

During the year ended March 1, 1939, farms changing hands in forced sales and related defaults numbered 16.8 a thousand, compared with 28.3 in the year ended March, 1935. Tax sales dropped to 3.4 a thousand from 7.3.

## *King Visits Army in France*

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, Dec. 5 (AP)—Great Britain's King George VI, his face cheerful despite a thorough drenching during a rough channel crossing, joined his Empire's Army last night in British battle position.

Accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, returning from leave, the Monarch landed at a channel port after a journey in which destroyers and Royal Air Force craft kept vigilant watch over his transport.

King George remained on the bridge of the warship throughout the trip and left it only when the ship slipped into the harbor.

The King received Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British field forces, Adjutant-Gen. W. B. S. Browning and General Voruz, head of the French military mission to British general headquarters, before going ashore.

The landing of the Monarch occurred 25 years to the day after the King's late father, George V, visited French general headquarters soon after the darkest days of the World War for the Allies.

Like his father, the young King was extremely anxious to see his troops on the front. George V made three visits to France during the World War, and the present Duke of Windsor served with the colors.

The present ruler was in the Royal Navy in the World War and served as a midshipman at the battle of Jutland aboard the battleship Collingwood.

On his present trip the King will inspect the front line and troops in the supporting area. After that he will visit units of the Royal Air Force. Lord Gort will act as his host during his stay with the Army.

## Belligerent State Needs No New Taxes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Brisbane, Queensland

While war conditions have brought a heavy load to the budget of most nations, there is one state at least taking part in the war, whose taxation continues without increase and that is Queensland. Announcement to this effect was made by the Government Treasurer in presenting his 1939-40 budget to Parliament.

Mr. Frank Arthur Cooper, the Treasurer, estimated a revenue deficit of £64,700, as against a surplus of £14,000 for the financial year just ended.

The Treasurer said the Government hoped that Queensland would participate in a substantial way in the Commonwealth Government's accelerated defense program.

## More Alien Ships For U. S. Service

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The Black Diamond Line Dec. 4 announced the charter of three more freight steamships of Italian registry to replace its American-flag vessels barred from European war zones by the Neutrality Proclamation.

Victor J. Sudman, president of the Line, said the Santa Maria Provvidenza and the Tembien had been chartered for the Line's service between New York and other Atlantic ports and Rotterdam and Antwerp. The Line already has chartered two Danish and one Norwegian vessel and another Italian steamship.

## *Night Thermostat Cut Called Little Saving*

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Letting the house cool off at night makes for discomfort and doesn't save you much, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was told.

Allen J. Johnson, Director of the Anthracite Laboratory at Primos, Pa., said Dec. 4 only a $10 annual saving is effected by turning down the thermostat at night in a 10-room house with a furnace burning hard coal.

## Yule Lights-On

LONDON (AP)—The Government has relaxed blackout restrictions to permit window lighting for Christmas displays.

## N. Y. Grade B Milk At Five Cents in 'War'

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of Grade B milk dropped from a previous low of six cents a quart to five in some parts of New York Dec. 4 as the price war in retail stores continued.

Max Mencher, Secretary of the Department of Markets, said losses of four cents a quart were being absorbed.

He said there were "wild" price fluctuations within some neighborhoods, and that five-cent milk was sold on the lower East Side and in many outlying sections for 10 and 11 cents.

The Department will take no action unless violations of the law are reported, he added.

## Los Angeles Orchestra Plans Finnish Benefit

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Werner Janssen, of Scandinavian descent, will conduct the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra Dec. 29 in a Finnish benefit program of music by Jan Sibelius, Finland's composer.

Proceeds will be sent to Mr. Sibelius in Helsinki for distribution to families made homeless by warfare. Mr. Janssen and his wife, the former film star, Ann Harding, are donating funds to defray expenses of the concert.

## Milk Raisers Warned On Out-of-Line Prices

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Erskine M. Harmon, Administrator of the Federal-State milk marketing order, urged producer groups Dec. 5 to "face questions of price clearly and soundly" because "there is just as much danger getting prices too high as in having them too low."

"One of our big troubles today," Mr. Harmon said in an address before the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, "is that the whole general price level is too low and we cannot get the price of milk too far out of line with the general price level without getting into difficulties."


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# University to Aid U. S. In Cementing Americas

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—George Washington University opens a series of discussions on Inter-American affairs today illustrating the type of private group initiative in this field which the State Department is intensively seeking to stimulate.

The Inter-American Center of that University offers three evenings of leading addresses and panel discussions, including nine methods of Inter-American co-operation: diplomacy, army, navy, trade, women, education, press, radio, moving pictures.

As an innovation for this year's conference, according to George Howland Cox,, Director of the Inter-American Center, the army and navy sent key men from their own staffs: Brig. Gen. T. V Strong for the War Department General Staff and Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz for the Navy. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, will speak for his department.

In recent weeks, the State Department has held a series of conferences between the officials of leading cultural organizations in the Americas, in an effort to improve and extend just such discussions as these which George Washington University has been carrying on each winter. It is hoped in this way that the governments themselves will not have to enter into the cultural activities which normally are carried on in the Americas by private initiative.

Highlights at the center dicussions this year will be the presentation on Wednesday of the women's point of view in the Americas by Senorita Mercedes Cuerra of Cuba, and on Thursday, the discussion of the moving pictures industry's effort to develop a market for the more worth while pictures in the Americas—instead of having to continue with the older types of tried and true westerns, melodramas and the like which now are the most profitable in many Latin American markets.

Francis S. Harmon, Executive Assistant to Will Hays, Czar of the motion picture industry, will discuss this effort to make pictures educational as well as serving for entertainment.

# Norris Sees Value in Silence Of President on Third Term

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—The third-term three-ring circus took another turn today when Senator George W. Norris, the veteran progressive, stoutly advised President Roosevelt—in a public statement—not to say a word about his intentions if he doesn't want to.

While most people are clamoring for the President to declare his plans, and others are building speculative houses-of-cards on the least word, phrase or gesture of Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Norris came out on the side of taciturnity. The demand, said the Nebraskan, comes from "politicians who are not only enemies of President Roosevelt, but who are likewise opposed to the progressive policies for which he stands. It would be a sad mistake if President Roosevelt acceded to these demands."

At the same time, Senator Norris admitted that the President doesn't want to run again, and has "earned a rest." But he said that perhaps a rest couldn't be permitted, perhaps the fight for "fundamental human rights" and "liberal policies of government" must go on.

**Points Out Danger**

Senator Norris agreed, also, that "there is no other leader who could unite the progressive people of America in a fight against a united, reactionary enemy, and the danger is that the progressive element would be divided into groups which would go down to defeat in a convention where the united opposition might succeed in nominating a reactionary, or, at least, a candidate who was progressive only 'in spots.'"

These strictures plainly indicate the stress that lies ahead for the Democratic Party. Where will the Norrises be left if the President is not a candidate after all? Will they give only half-hearted support to the nominee who is "only progressive in spots," or will they be driven into opposition altogether?

Senator Norris insisted that the President "owes it to his countrymen not to decide at this time the question of whether or not he will be a candidate. No man can tell what may happen in the next several months. . . ."

**A Different Story**

This would seem to admit—somewhat contrary to the prior assertion that Mr. Roosevelt is the only possible progressive candidate—that at some future date it would be all right for the President to take himself out of the third-term picture, but that now for strategic reasons he should keep politicians guessing.

Actually, the tides in recent weeks have seemed to be running against the third-term effort. One political specialist writing in the Washington Post asserted flatly yesterday that the President had decided not to run. But to most observers, uncertainty is yet the watchword, and most of them are taking with a grain of salt stories that Mr. Roosevelt will take himself out of the picture at the Jackson Day dinner on Jan. 8. Indeed, the best answer to all third term speculation is:

"Nobody knows, and he isn't telling."

# *Military Ambition Extra Low In Child 'Want-to-Be' Survey*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—While European youth are being trained to think in terms of war and killing, American youth are preparing for peace-time activities, according to a child interest survey among the City's junior high and high school boys and girls, announced by Matthew Napear, Secretary of the Department of Sanitation and Commander-in-Chief of the New York Works Projects Administration-directed Junior Inspectors Club, here yesterday.

Of several thousand boys questioned as to occupations they would like to follow, only one voted to be a "soldier" and one a "sailor." Likewise the presidency of the United States and politics seemed to be unpopular, only one vote being for each.

Boys listed as their choices for careers, law, materia medica, engineering, police work, professional ball playing and fire department jobs. Girls said if they could choose their occupations, they would like to be teachers, nurses, secretaries, actresses, dancers, singers, beauticians, dressmakers, good housewives and wives and mothers.

**Roosevelts Are Honored**

President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt got top honors on the list of "ideal" men and women. Mrs. Roosevelt got more votes than her husband.

Other persons the students thought deserving of emulation were Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Admiral Richard Byrd, Bill Conn, boxer; Albert Payson Terhune, writer; Albert Einstein; John O'Donnell and Doris Fleeson, Washington newspaper correspondents; Queen Elizabeth of England; Queen Wilhelmina of Holland; Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Marian Anderson, singer; Katharine Cornell, actress; and Eve Curie, physical scientist.

The survey also divulged that New York youth prefers to help mother after school hours than go to motion pictures, play outdoor games, listen to the radio, or read. Football received the most votes as the favored sport.

**Favorites Old and New**

Ice cream and "hot dogs" lead the lists of most enjoyed foods.

The circus topped the listing "places to go," with picnics, visits to museums, and ball games following in order.

In motion picture fare, boys and girls like mystery plays best, while Ann Sheridan and Tyrone Power received most votes as favorite screen "stars."

"Treasure Island," "Pinocchio," and "Little Women" were named as the best-loved books, but children also read "The Grapes of Wrath," "Gone With the Wind," and other recent fiction.

"Gang Busters" topped all radio programs in the preferred list, with Fanny Brice as "Baby Snooks" next. Then came Edgar Bergen's Charley McCarthy, the "Lone Ranger," and "The Shadow," with "Information, Please" taking first place among quiz programs.


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# Wallace Says Farm Program Must Pay Way

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declared today that the federal farm program should be made self-supporting to assure its permanency.

The Secretary was among the speakers listed for the twenty-first annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and indicated in his prepared speech that there was no assurance that the farm program would continue long to be financed from the general treasury.

Because of the European conflict, he said, "we must undertake the biggest peacetime expenditures in our history for the Army and the Navy.

"That means our entire federal budget must be given sharp scrutiny and review and so in the next few months, the farmers are bound to come face-to-face with the question, how really permanent is the national farm program?"

Secretary Wallace shared with E. A. O'Neal, the Federation President, a discussion of means whereby the farm program could be maintained in the light of recent economic developments and opposition from non-agricultural agricultural groups.

In a prepared address, Mr. O'Neal urged that the program be made self-supporting, but he declared farmers intend to fight for enough money to carry it on "because national prosperity is directly dependent on the welfare of the farmers."

He expressed opposition to revival of the processing tax used under the first Agricultural Adjustment Act, because, he said, it would not work for products such as corn and hogs. He spoke favorably, however, of a general manufacturers' sales tax which would "be simply the farmer's tariff." He declared the people generally "should pay the cost of the farm program, just as they pay the cost of the tariff."

Secretary Wallace justified farm program expenditures, asserting that with government payments figured in, farmers were still more than $1,000,000,000 short of parity income as defined by the AAA of 1938. But each year, he observed, farmers had to appeal to Congress for funds while it was not necessary for labor to seek renewal of bargaining power laws, which gave working men "added income of billions of dollars a year," nor was it necessary for business to have the tariff validated annually.

"The farmers proved that they stand for a balanced budget when they proposed the original AAA back in 1933," he said. "For two and a half years, until the Hoosac Mills decision of the Supreme Court in 1936, this program was self-financing. It is not the farmers' fault that since that time the farm program has had to be financed by appropriations from the general treasury."

# Six Farm Girls Win High Honors As Homemakers

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP)—Six typical farm girls were honored at the National 4-H Club Congress today for their homemaking achievements. They formed a new national "blue group," each one of whom receives a $200 college scholarship from Montgomery Ward and Company. The winners included:

June Loveland, Greenfield, Mass., whose nine-year record includes such projects as clothing, food, handicraft and canning. She made 115 garments, canned 1,685 quarts of foods and won prizes totaling $129.30 on 777 exhibits. She entered 21 judging contests and served as a club leader for five years.

Eleanor E. Marston, Loudon, N. H. She has six-year record which included the making of 81 garments, the canning of 2,077 jars of foods, and the preparation of 51 meals and 116 special dishes. She raised a quarter acre of garden as well, made 295 exhibits and participated in three public demonstrations, 20 judging contests and eight dress revues.

The other winners are: Mary L. Welch, Emery Park, Ariz; Sara McGregor, Thatcher, Idaho; Alice Smith, Union, Miss., and Dorothy E. Figi, Argyle, Wis.

# Airlines of U. S. Better Previous Safety Records

CHICAGO (AP)—Harllee Branch of Washington, D. C., Vice-Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, reported Dec. 4 that flying on scheduled airlines in the United States in the last 12 months had bettered any previous safety record by three to three and a half times.

In this period "80,000,000 passenger miles were flown per passenger fatality and approximately 40,000,000 plane miles per fatal accident," said Mr. Branch in an address to the fifth annual convention of the Airline Pilots Associations.

In the last 12 months there have been only two accidents involving fatalities, Mr. Branch said, and in the past eight months there has not been an accident on domestic airlines involving a single fatality.

Mr. Branch said the best corresponding records for any calendar year up to and including 1938 showed approximately 22,000,000 passenger miles flown per passenger fatality and 14,000,000 plane miles per fatal mishap.

# *4-H Club Champions*

Wide World

**'Mascot' and Illinois Exhibitors**

Robert Carroll of Aledo, Ill., and his mother, Mrs. Audrey Carroll, are pictured with the boy's 1,195-pound steer which was selected as the champion 4-H Club animal of the class at the annual International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

# Canada, U. S. Divide Honors With Corn and Wheat Awards

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—A farmer who is a student, and a student who farms, are today wearing the crowns that agriculturists of the United States and Canada prize most highly. They are the new Corn and Wheat kings of 1940, acclaimed by virtue of their winning in the grain show being held as part of the International Livestock Exposition here this week.

The Corn King is C. E. Troyer of Lafontaine, Ind., called "scholar in denim" because of his studious tastes. The Wheat King is Francis Lloyd Rigby of Wembley, Alberta, freshman at the University of Alberta. Both have had experience in wearing crowns, Mr. Rigby winning last year and Mr. Troyer having carried off honors three times since 1920. But this year Mr. Troyer achieved his title in a new way. He showed hybrid corn and, for the first time in the 20-year history of the show, the modern type of corn won the highest award.

**It Paid to Wait**

Always before, Mr. Troyer had shown the conventional type, but seven years ago, when he was made ineligible for a period because he had won so often, he turned his energy to bringing out a little-understood newcomer in his corn kingdom, the fascinating inbred and crossbred corn which promised greater yields and more endurance. He made a success of it commercially, but until this year hybrid corn was not admitted to the chief championship class of the show.

So Mr. Troyer had to wait. When at last the gate was opened he picked ten fine ears from the 15,000 bushels he raised this summer to sell as seed and brought them to the show. They faced stiff competition with ten ears of the conventional open-pollenated type exhibited by Peter Lux, himself four times a "Corn King." But in the end Pete Lux's, Johnson County white went down in a game fight with Chet Troyer's Hybrid U. S. 13. The reserve championship also went to a grower of a hybrid variety, W. C. Blumenshine of Bloomington, Ill. The "Corn Prince," Raymond Kreig of Oakley, Ill., won with corn of the old-fashioned variety.

Winning of the wheat crown by a Canadian youth, and of the oats crown by his brother, was pronounced a testimony to the success of the Canadian Government's youth training program, the Canadian boys and girls farm clubs.

Both Lloyd and Justin Rigby got their early experience in this Canadian version of 4-H Club work, said experts from the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The two boys, raised their crops on their father's virgin acres in the Peace River Valley of Alberta, 450 miles north of the United States-Canadian border.

**Feathers in Dominion's Cap**

Canada's many grain winnings cheered the Dominion experts, for many of the ribbon-bedecked strains were developed in the 34 experiment stations of the Government, they said.

Notable triumphs of this variety were those of "Mandarin," a new soy bean, which brought top honors to Hugh Jeffrey of Whitby, Ont., and of the chancellor pea, which won a grand championship for Albert C. Gohn of Emo, Ont., and the "Wheat King" got his scepter with the famous "reward," a hard red spring wheat produced by the Government some years ago.

Livestock from 34 States and three Provinces, over 13,000 animals, is making this year's exposition an opulent display of a great industry of two countries.

Livestock awards tell stories not only of an advancing industry, but of human successes. The 12-year-old boy, Robert Carroll, who won the Junior Feeding Contest with his sleek Aberdeen-Angus, is the son of parents who left the city to make their fortune on the farm, reversing a trend that troubled sociologists a decade or two ago. Farr Carroll, the boy's father, was selling automobiles when the depression hit. He knew a little about farming, and persuaded his pretty young wife to try it with him. Now, their boy a national champion as a junior livestock feeder, they are pretty well pleased over their decision.

# Another Passport Indictment

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The Federal drive against alleged passport frauds by high ranking officials of the Communist Party in the United States, which has already brought Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Party in the United States, up for trial, was further highlighted Dec. 5 by the indictment of Robert William Wiener, Financial Secretary of the Party, on a charge that he is a Russian immigrant illegally resident in this country.

Haled before Judge Murray Hulbert, of the United States District Court, Mr. Wiener was held in $10,000 bail bond, which was immediately posted from the fund raised by the Defense Committee for Civil Rights for Communists, organized when Mr. Browder was indicted.

The Treasurer of the Communist Party, who is also an executive of the World Tourists, Inc., travel bureau, pleaded not guilty to a charge of procuring a passport under the name of Wiener, which is alleged to be false; of succeeding in having it visaed for both Great Britain and France, and of obtaining re-entry to this country by means of it.

Mr. Wiener was released in $2,000 bail a week ago as a material witness in the investigation of the Federal Grand Jury that returned two indictments for passport fraud against Mr. Browder, and was arrested Dec. 4 as he waited a call to the Grand Jury room.

Lester C. Dunigan, Assistant United States Attorney, charged before the court that Wiener was the "rankest sort of imposter who had masqueraded as a citizen of the United States for the last 20 years under the alias of Robert William Wiener and the aliases Weiner, A. Benson and A. Blake."

The indictment says the defendant's real name is Welwel Warszower and that he is an alien, born in Radanjonko, Russia, on Sept. 5, 1893, and came here as an immigrant March 27, 1914. This contradicts Mr. Wiener's testimony before the Dies Committee as a sworn witness when he said he had been born in Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Dunigan told the court that the Communist Treasurer had never been an American citizen, and, in the judgment of the prosecution, is in the country illegally.

Meanwhile Judge Hulbert, on appeal by George Gordon Battle, nationally-known attorney, who will defend Mr. Browder, ordered the case against him put down on the court's calendar for Dec. 18.

# Crowd Routs Communists, Burns Picture of Stalin

ABERDEEN, Wash. (AP)—Twenty-five persons were driven from a Communist dance hall and the three-story building was partially wrecked by a crowd of 400 or 500 Dec. 2.

The raid on the hall climaxed the scheduling of a Communist "victory" dance in competition with a patriotic meeting of Finnish immigrants and sympathizers.

Pictures of Joseph Stalin, Earl Browder and other Communist leaders were carried out and burned in the street. Police appeared several hours later and sent stragglers home.

# New Drive on Trade Restraint Forecast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Thurman Arnold, the former Yale University law professor who heads the Justice Department's trust-busting division, today forecast a renewed drive against restraints of trade in farm products.

He told reporters that a Supreme Court decision yesterday, upholding the government's right to prosecute Chicago milk dealers under the anti-trust laws, would enable the department to proceed with prosecutions in this field after a virtual suspension of activities for several months.

Such cases would be prosecuted as rapidly as funds and personnel were available, Mr. Arnold added. He noted that "there is at present a demand from Congress to investigate the milk situation in other cities."

The Court's decision in the Chicago case, overturning a lower court decision which quashed anti-trust indictments against 57 corporations, organizations and individuals who were accused of conspiring to fix prices and commit other illegal acts, was one in a round of government victories.

In addition to holding that the anti-trust laws applied to dealers in farm products and that the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 gave them no blanket exemption, the high tribunal ruled:

**Wagner Act Outlaws**

That all company-dominated unions were outlawed by the Wagner Act regardless of the employees' attitude and whether such unions actually caused labor trouble.

That the Interstate Commerce Commission might require railroads to take care of employees who suffered by consolidations.

Only a few minors cases involving no broad national questions went against the government

The number of administration victories was not unusual for recent years but it was in striking contrast to the legal setbacks suffered by the New Deal in its early days, before President Roosevelt tried unsuccessfully to reorganize the high tribunal and before vacancies brought changes in the court's membership. On one day in 1935, the nine justices unanimously struck down the NRA and the Frazier-Lemke act and denied the President's right to remove the late William E. Humphrey as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Since then, President Roosevelt has made four appointments to the court; and the recent passing of Associate Justice Butler has created still another vacancy for him to fill.

The opinion in the Chicago milk case was by Chief Justice Hughes, that in the labor board case by Justice Roberts and that in the railroad case by Justice Stone. There was no dissent.

**Decision by Hughes**

The decision, by Chief Justice Hughes, dealt only with the question whether the defendants were exempted from the 1890 anti-trust act by virtue of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922, which permitted farmers to organize to market their crops. They claimed these laws gave the Agriculture Department control of crop marketing.

The Supreme Court said that if a marketing agreement had actually been in force between the milk dealers and producers and the Secretary of Agriculture from 1935 to 1938, when the price-fixing conspiracy was alleged, this "would of course be a defense to a prosecution under the Sherman Act to the extent that the prosecution sought to penalize what was thus validly agreed upon or directed by the secretary" but that "further than that the agricultural act does not go."

"While effect is expressly given . . . to agreements and orders which may validly be made by the Secretary of Agriculture," the decision said of the Act, "there is no suggestion that in their absence, and apart from such qualified authorization and such requirements as they contain, the commerce in agricultural commodities is stripped of the safeguards set up by the anti-trust act and is left open to the restraints, however unreasonable, which conspiring producers, distributors and their allies may see fit to impose.

"We are unable to find that such a grant of immunity by virtue of the inaction, or limited action, of the Secretary has any place in the statutory plan. We cannot believe that Congress intended to create so great a breach in historic remedies and sanctions."

There was no dissent from this opinion or from those dealing with labor.

# Threat to PR System Is Seen In Cincinnati's City Election

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The proportional representation system of voting, and behind it, some insist, the whole question of good government in Cincinnati, is up for critical analysis here as a result of the recent election in which Herbert Bigelow, whose pension scheme was turned down by the voters of the state by an overwhelming majority, was elected to the Cincinnati City Council.

Because Cincinnati has long been held up as a model of efficient municipal government, this situation here has special national interest.

Mr. Bigelow, it is pointed out, in the face of the unpopularity of his pension idea, as an independent, holds the balance of power on the Council between four Republicans and four Charter Party members. Opponents of the proportional representation method of voting blame it for placing on the Council and putting into such a powerful position a man who is opposed, it is claimed, by a large majority of the voters.

**Danger Lies**

Retention of the 4-4-1 division on the Council leaves the situation superficially as it has been for three years, during which the city has had unusually good government, and supposedly assures this good government for another two years. The danger lies now, though, say those who favor the PR system, in a turning of support away from it and even possibly away from the city manager plan, partly as a result of the situation that has arisen in regard to Mr. Bigelow.

There has, though, been an undercurrent of opposition to the governmental set-up, particularly to the PR method, for some time. This manifested itself in a move at the spring election to scrap the PR system, which was defeated only by a narrow margin.

The movement against PR and the manager plan has centered in the Republican faction, the Charter Party group, composed of independent Republicans and Democrats, being the sponsors and champions of the present set-up.

**PR System**

Mr. Bigelow, who gained ninth place in the council voting by but a bare margin, and who, it is held, represents only a minority group of the voters, is in a position now to sway the policy of the council itself on these issues whichever way he desires, assuming there will continue to be as before the cleavage between the Republicans and Charterites

The PR system allows voters to vote first, second, and third choices, and so on, as many as they wish Each vote is counted once, but other than first choice votes may help elect a candidate who fails to get enough first choice votes. Opponents of the plan point out that, as in the case of Mr. Bigelow, it allows in places of responsibility those who would be defeated in a real test of popularity. Proponents counter with the argument that without it minority groups are in effect disfranchised, that actually it is the most democratic form of voting, because it gives the minorities representation.

Proponents of the system offer, though, as a strong argument the fact that the system has resulted over a long period in the election of capable men to office. It has been noted that business men and civic leaders, rather than professional politicians, have dominated the council.

The situation has important national implication, however, for the local Republicans, many of whom ordinarily have supported the Charter Party, are inclined now to lean toward the building up of a strong local Republican party as a means of adding to the party strength nationally. This trend was noted this year in the increase in the number of first choice votes for Republicans.

Up to 1925 the Republicans under the old system of government held power. The change to city manager was coincident with claims of machine misrule. The type of Republican representatives chosen for the council in recent years has, however, tended to eliminate this factor from the partisan differences.

The Republicans who would do away with PR claim that more, not less, good government would result. They say they are as interested in keeping Cincinnati's reputation in this respect, as in bolstering the party nationally.

Meanwhile the American Municipal Association in Chicago reports that voters of four localities, Onondaga County, Schenectady, White Plains, and New Rochelle, all in New York, rejected proportional representation in elections this year. At the same time, besides Cincinnati, five cities, New York, Wheeling, W. Va.; Toledo, Ohio; Hamilton, Ohio, and Boulder Dam, Colo., conducted their first to twelfth elections under it.

# Chile to Stop Forest Waste

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Senate has approved the formation of a Reforestation Bank, aimed to restore and protect the Nation's timber reserves. Capital is set at 60,000,000 pesos, (about $2,100,000) to be advanced by the Government at the rate of 3,000,000 annually over a period of 20 years.

Industrialists and timber specialists will co-operate with the Government. Restoration of the country's forest wealth is the immediate aim, as all are agreed there has been an unnecessary waste of national timber, especially in the South. The Lands Ministry will continue to control woods and forests, but a special police force will be created.

The Tree Friends' Society spurred Parliamentary action and many of its plans were incorporated in the official project. It is estimated that 50,000,000 trees must be planted within 10 years. As no private capital could be expected to await tedious tree growth for profitable returns, a State investment is called for.

With the development of a national paper industry care will be taken to develop forests suitable for cellulose manufacture, while advantage must also be taken of river-ways for transportation. Navigable inland waters are only found in the South.

The necessity for scientific planning is recognized. Fortunately, there is no party division on reforestation. Timber will be selected for each national industry and experiments made in cultivation. The first steps will be to build wooded defenses for the dunes and to channel Andean streams through the sites for new forests.

ONCE upon a time, many years ago, a wise and kindly man met a cow. Now this cow was different from other cows. Her milk was creamier, richer, purer, and the man soon discovered why. "My, if I could only get other cows to do as well," thought the wise and kindly man, "how wonderful that would be for mothers and babies!" Soon he was teaching farmers the right way to feed cows, how to milk them properly, and how to keep the milk fresh and pure. That man's name was Gail Borden. He had brains. He had courage. He had vision. Today we proudly carry on his good work. Borden's Farm Products.

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Decorative Arts Antiques

# Variety In Book Cases—Bird Baths for Summer Homes

Home Planning and Furnishing

*A Tuesday Page*

## Answers To Questions

There is enough of general interest in the queries steadily coming to us from readers to make it seem advisable to print some of them each week, with our replies. Those of minor interest will be answered, as at present, by letter.

In no case can we attempt to place valuations on articles of any sort, although we may sometimes give suggestions about selling.

Questions are welcomed concerning all subjects within the range of these columns, and should be sent with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Photographs are usually necessary to assist in identifying and dating things classed as antiques.

**American Old Glass**

New Jersey

Can you advise me where I could study about the kinds of old American glass which are now being collected? I suppose there is such a course as I am looking for in some school, but I have not been able to learn of any. **B. J. C.**

We have never heard of any attempt to teach this subject through class work, all the collectors we know in this field having gained their knowledge through experience with buying (and possibly selling), supplemented by reading magazines featuring antiques and the few books on American glass.

However it is possible that you may find help at one or more of the art museums that may be within your reach, such as those in Newark, Brooklyn, or the Metropolitan in New York. Even though they may have no courses, they are likely to have occasional lectures and museum talks.

After all, there's nothing equal to experience as a teacher. Spending your own good cash means you will be keen to check all statements with opinions of acquaintances who are also buyers, but more experienced. They, as well as many kindly dealers, can be of invaluable help to a beginner, and usually seem glad to advise and correct. The Early American Glass Club should be joined, if there is a branch local near by. Early American Pressed Glass, by Ruth Webb Lee; Cambridge Glass, by Laura Woodside Watkins; Early American Glass, by Rhea Mansfield Knittle; these are leading books.

Even the earliest American make is late compared with the long history of glass as it extends at least 2000 years into the past. Some knowledge of this makes a healthy background and balance wheel for the person who might otherwise get an idea that Wilhelm Stiegel and the Sandwich factory stand for the most important happenings in this field. For this purpose we commend to all collectors the book, English Glass, written by W. A. Thorpe, Assistant Keeper in the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is published by A. C. Black, London and sells at $2.50.

**Plans for Beach Side Homes**

Florida

In your issue for June 6, there were shown several houses that had been built on a California beach, and a plan of one. It is my impression all were designed by the same architect. If you are in a position to do so, please let me know his address, as the types and the one plan shown seemed likely to suit my needs. Could plans be bought, and if not, what is the usual procedure in such a case?

We have the name of the architect, but not the address. Perhaps your best course would be to write him in care the Decorative Arts Editor of The Christian Science Monitor in Boston. This would be forwarded to the author of the article for the architect's attention. No doubt some arrangement could be made with him, for copies of plans and specifications. The architect's name is Benjamin Scheyer. **C. G. B.**


**BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS**

by RUTH WEBB LEE

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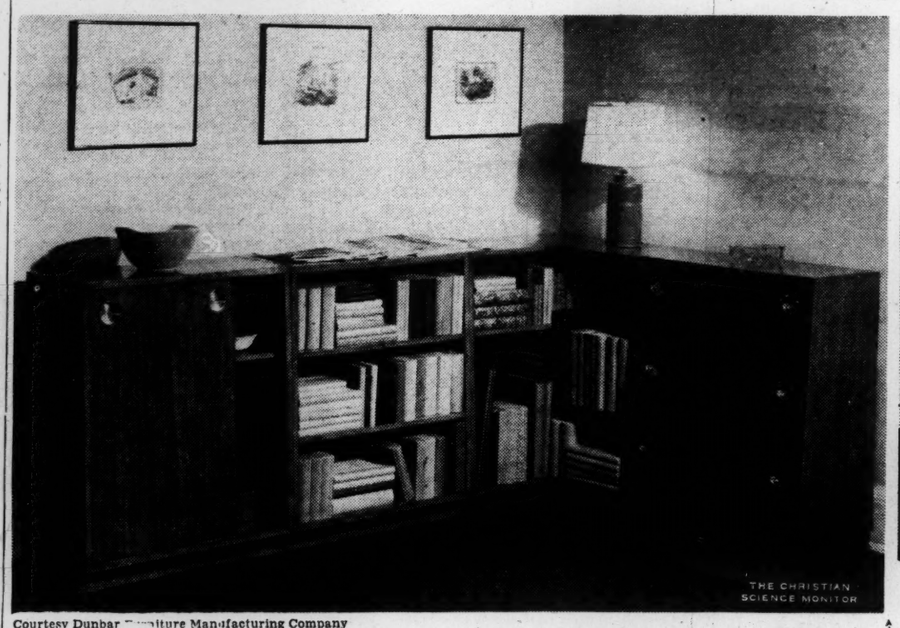


Courtesy Dunbar Furniture Manufacturing Company

**For a good many years sectional bookcases seemed much better suited to offices than to homes, for both in their conveniences and in appearance. Gradually these shortcomings have been outgrown, until now they are available in a variety of types that harmonize with furniture styles and meet all utility requirements of the home. The four different units here include a corner unit for very large books; another for common sizes; a cabinet with sliding doors; a section with three drawers.**

## Sectional Bookcases De Luxe

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

The advent of the flat-topped desk in the living room in recent years has apparently brought with it another change. At least it has raised the question of what to do with the family's books. When the high secretary was used with its combination of desk, book shelves above, and drawers below, everything was taken care of. But today, the average new home passes up the secretary, and in its stead purchases a flat-topped desk, so the manufacturers tell us.

With the secretary no longer so popular, the problem of where to keep books arises. Many manufacturers have figured that this is one of the reasons for the great recent demand for open-shelf bookcases. The encyclopedia, the books of fiction, the volumes of knowledge, which formerly resided behind glass doors in the upper part of the secretary, are now finding a home in the low, open-shelf bookcases. Designers have not only thought of books but of other articles which the average family likes to have at hand in its living room, and offer many varieties in styles, design, woods, and compartments. It seems that the cases built in sections which fit together to make a long piece of furniture for a sweeping wall, or which fit around a corner neatly are the most in demand. One of these has six forms of sections, each one to be duplicated or omitted according to the needs of the family.

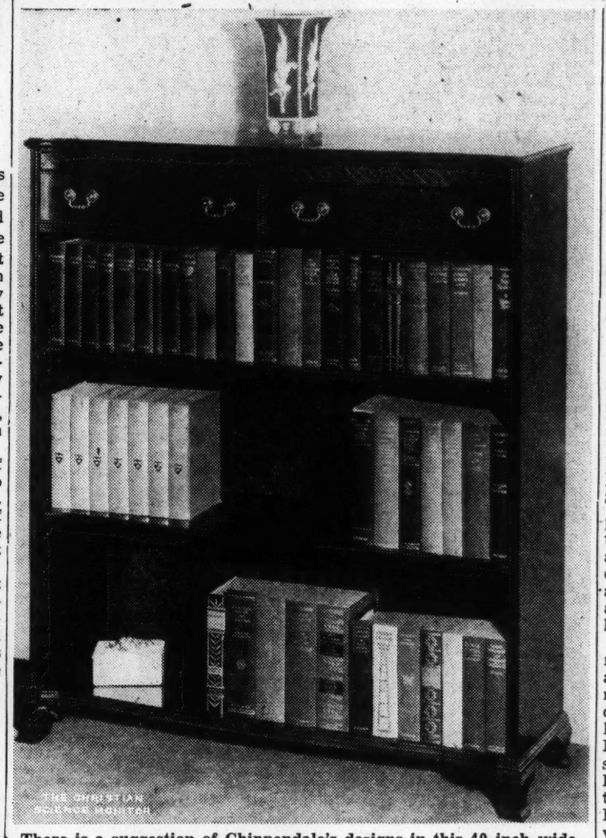
We start with the corner section. It has a concave rounded front fitting up snugly to the two pieces adjoining it on either side. Then comes a plain, three-shelf section; then a section with one shelf for books between two storage spaces closed by doors which open down. Another section has a simple desk arrangement behind the top door and two storage spaces below. At either end of the entire unit is a quarter-round cupboard which gives a finished appearance to the whole unit and provides for decorative objects in vivid porcelain objects or colorful vases.

The combination of open shelves and storage spaces is an admirable idea for comfortable, compact and informal living. For, try as one will, it is sometimes very difficult to make a tidy appearance even when scrap books and other family materials are placed in the most orderly fashion. Yet these are the things which the members of the family want, and should have, conveniently at hand. Consequently to be able to tuck such items behind closed doors, easily accessible, yet protected appears to be an excellent idea.

One designer has thought of those extra high books which so often have to be laid on their side. His corner section has one shelf two feet high, which ought to take the largest books any family might have.

These new cases come in light finished woods, in bleached mahogany; in colors called toast, amber, wheat, and cereal; and in red mahogany, which some think suits eighteenth-century rooms a little better.

**This group shows another approach to the problem of meeting the numerous desires of a family, in having several conveniences within a small space. The five sections are: A wall desk with two drawers; corner portion with no awkward deep angles; a door cabinet with a shelf between two long doors; neat quarter-round corner section. The units combine less smoothly than do those in the left-hand group, which has no legs. A Wabash Company design.**



**There is a suggestion of Chippendale's designs in this 40-inch-wide, dark mahogany bookcase, with two adjustable shelves and drawers in the top, brought out by Wabash Company.**

## 'Natural' Bird Baths, Homemade

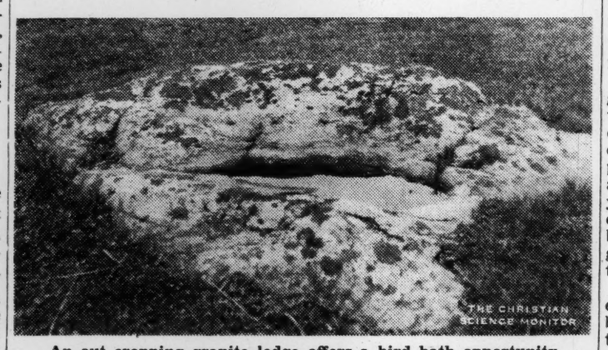
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

West Mansfield, Mass.

They are not entirely natural, for we helped Nature by using a fine sand. Do not use too much water, otherwise one will not be able to mold the mixture efficiently. Just enough water should be used to moisten the mixture so that one can work it—something like dough for breadmaking. It is essential, however, that the cement, sand and water are thoroughly mixed. The writer uses a sturdy garden trowel for a mixing tool.

Clean off the rock where you are going to make the bath, preferably with a wire brush. Freedom from dust and dirt means that the cement will become an integral part of the rock. Mold the cement around the area, let it dry, and you have a bath the birds will enjoy. When the cement dries it becomes almost the color of native granite, and as it weathers, seems to be part of the rock.

One day, a surprised visitor will exclaim, "I saw a bird taking a bath on top of the stone wall by the garden! I didn't know that dew fell so heavily!" **H. S. P.**

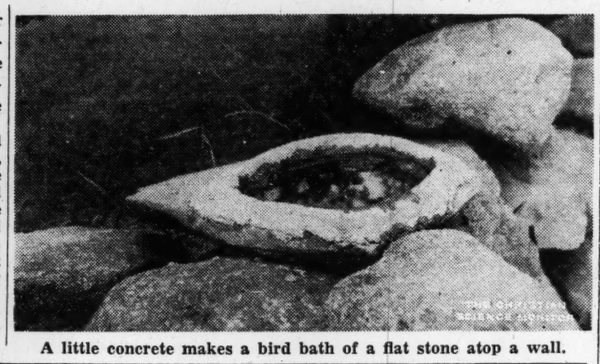


**An out-cropping granite ledge offers a bird bath opportunity**

little concrete. Around our summer place are many birds. Directly behind the garden is the five acre bird sanctuary which we are leaving as Nature made it for the use of our friends.

We figure that our three bird baths cost less than fifty cents, since that was the price for the actual cement. On a stone wall, and on two granite rocks, we have placed a rim of concrete, so placed that the water will not be too deep. The birds seem to like it best when the water is approximately one inch in depth.

It is an easy task for a handy man. Use one part cement by measure to three parts of clean,



**A little concrete makes a bird bath of a flat stone atop a wall.**

## Check Storm Windows

If you could see a steady stream of good coal or oil or gas flowing out your windows—or, better yet, if you could see the pennies and dimes and nickels that these fuels cost, you would get busy right away. But because that steady drain on your pocketbook is invisible, far too many people ignore it, and then blame the furnace when the fuel bill is too high.

It has been estimated that a single window, on an exposed house front in a moderately severe winter, can be responsible for easily preventable fuel losses costing from one dollar up, depending on location.

Weather stripping will reduce this loss, but only partially. Double windows—either "storm sash" or permanent double windows—tightly fitted, will help even more, by cutting down both the conduction and the radiation losses.

### Insulate Thoroughly

One point where insulation is not always rightly used, is the warm air duct system in the basement. This means the pipes leading from the furnace to the ducts' inside walls leading to the upstairs rooms. If the basement itself is tight and warm, it will be better to leave these pipes bare, with a bright finish—tin, galvanized, or paint. Rust or dull paint on these surfaces wastes heat. But if your basement is cold and drafty, the pipes need insulation of at least a quarter-inch of asbestos paper covering.

## Popular Leaders

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

American homes are buying more occasional pieces of furniture this year than last—those odd, extra little tables and chairs, whatnots, and cabinets—according to a survey made recently by the Furniture Manufacturing Association here. A chair to be pulled into the living room occasionally, when extra guests arrive; a plant stand, or a little tier table to set in the corner for decoration and sometimes used otherwise, are among necessary furnishings not included in the dining room suite or the bedroom group. These have had a noted increase in sales, the survey points out.

Since this type of furniture is continuing to increase in popularity with the homemakers, it is expected that 1939 total production figures will exceed those of 1938 which totaled 1,359,600 pieces. More than 4,000 of these whatnots, desks, commodes, drum tables, and so on, are being turned out each working day and shipped to other parts of the country.

## Victorian Period—1839 to 1901

**By Carl Greenleaf Beede**

The writer who attempts to discover continuity of development in the changes of decorative taste that took place during the reign of Queen Victoria, has assumed a difficult task. Yet that is what the reader seems led to expect from Victoria Royal, The Flowering of a Style, by Rita Wellman: Charles Scribner's Sons, New York: $3.50.

Those sixty-four years from 1839 to the end of the century saw at work conflicting and obscure influences such as did not prevail during the two preceeding centuries.

It is easy to trace the emphatic shifts in decorative practices as they occurred between the days of Queen Elizabeth and those of Napoleon. Each of the four or five "styles" of the 1600's, and an equal number that can be defined for the 1700's, stand out crisply and individually, as they are placed at intervals of twenty-five years or so. But what can one point to in decorative art of 1839-1901, and rightly say, that and no other fashion, is Victorian in character?

**What Is Victorian Style?**

In spite of the sub-title of the book, the author does not succeed in showing the flowering of the Victorian style, nor even in making clear there ever was one. In a series of chapters in which England, France and the United States are viewed in turn, the reader is led through six decades of this queen's reign with passing introductions to persons who may have had influence on public taste. Around them move social and domestic activities which lend a suggestion of drama to the story, but often without showing the individuals influenced decorative styles at all. Such are the gay Count and Lady to whom the third chapter is devoted.

The 1840's and '50's in England have the Prince Consort as their symbol, and the Crystal Palace Exhibition as of 1851 as the memorable event, where "Art and Industry" presented their achievements. Here the cabinet maker of fifty years earlier had no place, but with the wizardry of machine work factory owners tried to amaze, as elaborate ornament was in foremost place. Papier mâché, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, was applauded, while Birmingham's designers contributed most of the country's decorative art.

There were opponents to all this, who presently became active, for these were the years of Ruskin and William Morris and the pre-Raphaelites. Charles Eastlake pleaded with considerable success for a Tudor revival and a neo-Gothic fashion made some headway. But there was no group sufficiently strong and popular to change the current of factory-made fashions, which promptly seized and corrupted any sound decorative idea which promised profit.

**Manufacturers Capitalize Fads**

An "Anglo-Japanese" fashion may have capitalized Whistler's admiration for an Oriental art bringing fans and butterflies and bamboo into furniture and fabrics. Art Decoration, Esthetical Ideas and Internal Decoration were expressions of the '70's and '80's. They pointed to widespread participation in the Movement that brought painting by home artists on china, velvet hangings, even on panels of doors and rooms, and led to similar polite feminine activity with needle and crochet hook.

So the end of Victoria's reign is reached, but it is hard to see that any style has flowered in her land, nor that any seed has sprouted that did not perish after growing a few leaves, to be cherished by memory. Even as the author traces in a similar manner the tastes of France and the United States over the same years, the journeys differ little save in the individuals involved.

## Plain Glass Finds Favor

London

For those who feel that something plainer than the traditional cut or engraved English glass is more in keeping with modern trends in furnishing, Messrs. Heal has arranged an interesting exhibition of modern Swedish glass from the works of Strömberg and Gustavsberg. The beauty of the glass lies in the satisfying shapes of the pieces, and in the extraordinarily subtle colors of the metal, which varies from a smoky amethyst to a distinct bluish tinge and a sparkling silver white. All are admirably suited to take their place and harmonize with any style of decoration.

The shapes are massive without losing elegance, and where cutting or engraving is resorted to, it is purely in the nature of an addition, the original form of the piece being in no way interfered with. Engraving, for the most part, consists of a tiny delicate pattern or a small design, such as a dolphin or flying fish. Some of the table glass has a touch of color which is very attractive.

Striking, but not for every taste, is some green pottery with an inlay of silver either in a bold design or in the form of an all-over pattern of small sprigs. The design is added by beating the silver into the pottery after it has been fired. The piece is then given a further firing so that the metal becomes fused into the clay and so cannot be rubbed off.

### A Dining Room's Colors

Walls and woodwork pale silver gray, the ceiling yellow and the floor turquoise-green. Hang lemon yellow draperies at the window and use yellow tapes on the silver colored Venetian blinds. Upholster the furniture—preferably of Sheraton pattern, with yellow and turquoise green fabric. Hand-painted floral designs, after the Chinese manner, on panels in the walls would be an additional touch of beauty.


**Harriet E. Ach**

*Designer and Decorator*

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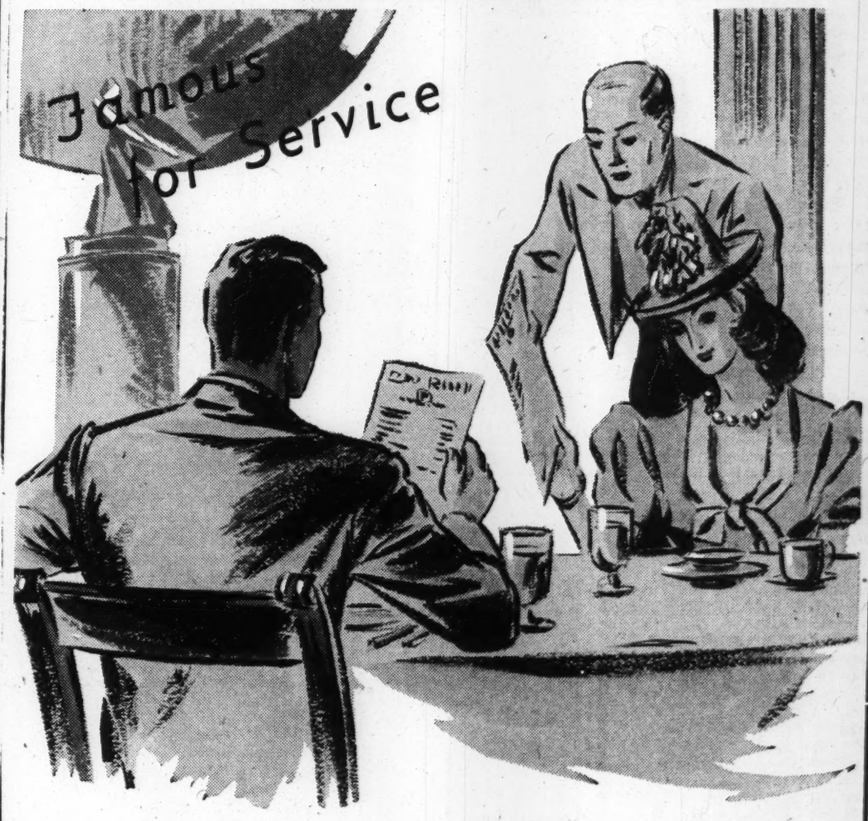


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ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

# Third Month of War: Comparison of Gains

*While interest in Europe is momentarily concentrated upon Russia and Finland, the great struggle between Britain and Germany is proceeding without let-up. To afford a clear impression as to the present condition of this latter struggle, from both the British and the German point of view, The Christian Science Monitor is printing two articles from its London and Berlin correspondents, respectively, giving the point of view of the leaders in the rival capitals. The following article, from London, shows that Britain, while sustaining an unquestionable set-back through the submarine and mine campaign at sea, sees the Allies assembling overwhelming forces with extraordinary efficiency ready for the supreme test. An article from Berlin appeared yesterday.*

**By Mallory Browne**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Dec. 5—Despite the undeniably heavy impact of Germany's latest and hardest blow at Britain—the unrestricted mine warfare—on a balance the advantage still rests with the Allies as the third month of the conflict comes to a close.

Arrival of winter finds war taking on more and more the form of a double or mutual siege. It is not merely, as at first, the French Army besieging the Reich's west wall or the Siegfried Line, while the British Navy attempts to prevent war supplies from reaching the Germans by sea. Now England, too, is besieged by the Germans, who have openly avowed their decision to encircle and isolate the British Isles with new magnetic mines layed by airplanes and submarines—mines which in violation of all the rules of international law are deliberately designed to strike indiscriminately at neutral vessels and passenger liners as well as British warships.

Whether this dual siege, this two-sided game of waiting, is now scheduled to continue throughout the winter is by no means certain. It is particularly uncertain now as a result of the cynically brutal Soviet invasion of Finland.

**Crop of Rumors Abounds**

The month of November has been particularly fruitful in a crop of rumors of impending mass bombings and even actual invasion of England. Some of these rumors come from sources too serious to be dismissed entirely, and the most likely explanation is that Herr Hitler is contemplating several schemes, all aimed more or less directly at crushing Britain.

But it is perhaps useful to recall that, as far as the moment for launching these attacks is concerned, the Führer—whether by accident, coincidence, or astrological superstition, remains to be seen—has never yet started a major move in any month other than September or March.

In any case it is evident meanwhile that the latest mine warfare, combined with intensification of U-boat activity and with bolder action of surface raiders such as the Deutschland, have given England its worst time since the opening weeks of the war, inflicting losses of 53,800 tons of British merchant shipping, plus 17,300 tons of other Allied merchant shipping.

**Heavy Losses by Neutrals**

Even more important, however, than the sinking of these British ships is the effect on neutrals. German mines near British waters have not only sunk big Dutch and Japanese liners; but neutral merchant shipping totaling 62,000 tons has been sunk, causing serious dismay among neutral shippers, especially in the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark.

The figures represent big increase in neutral losses, but a lessening in British losses.

**Control of German Exports**

Thus when Britain's reprisal against mines took the form of an extension of contraband control to include German exports as well as imports, a half dozen neutral countries protested to the British Government—though significantly enough not a single one of these neutrals as far as is known, with the possible exception of Japan, has lodged a protest in Berlin against the unrestricted mine warfare which had called forth the British reprisal.

It is apparent the British propaganda has so far failed to counteract the efficient German machine of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, which is hard at work in all neutral countries to stir up animosity against England.

On what might be called the British water front, therefore, Germany has undoubtedly scored heavily. To the disruption of shipping and the growing annoyance of neutrals at the contraband control must be added the sinking of the Rawalpindi, a large merchant cruiser, the damaging of the regular cruiser Belfast, the mining of the destroyer Gipsy, and the sinking of several minesweepers. One submarine now in a Norwegian port was also damaged.

Partly—but only partly—offsetting these reverses is the fact that during November the French began to give a good account of themselves at sea, sinking at least four submarines, and capturing several German freight steamers. To this may be added British captures and the sinking of at least three submarines. On the whole, however, the Allied reply has fallen short of the Reich's naval gains in the past month.

**Fields of Allied Progress**

On other fronts, however, the Allies can point to at least a half-dozen specific spheres where genuine progress has been recorded and which on the whole effectively counterbalance British setbacks at sea.

1. **In Air,** the Allies have added new laurels to the earlier triumphs of their pilots and fighting planes. The impression which was already beginning to emerge a month ago that the British and Franch machines were distinctly superior in individual combat has been substantially strengthened. The most spectacular instance of this was early in November when nine French fighters, using American Curtiss planes attacked 27 German planes and brought down nine without losing one of their own machines.

The Royal Air Force also has had its share of spectacular victories both in France and over the English coast. R. A. F. planes brought down seven German machines in one day in France and the coastal patrol has repulsed frequent raiding over the English Channel and the North Sea, bringing a number of them down. The R. A. F. raid on the German seaplane base at Borkum the other day was also a notable achievement of the new British long-range fighting planes. Thus Allied predominance in the air so far appears safely preserved.

It must be pointed out, however, that there has been as yet no really large-scale air action whatever, and that therefore the air remains as before the great questionmark of the conflict.

**Army Action Insignificant**

2. **On Land,** the geographical positions of both the German and Allied armies remain virtually unchanged, facing each other along the frontier and the Rhine.

Neither artillery action nor any of the numerous raids that constitute the only military activity of the month has any genuine significance. German troop concentrations in the Rhineland behind the west wall were heavy during the first two weeks, but appear to have dropped off in the second fortnight.

But the Allies can claim definite progress in one respect on land; many thousands more of British troops, it is officially confirmed, have been brought over to France without casualty or hindrance; and simultaneously a steady stream of native colonial troops has been brought safely across the Mediterranean from French African possesions. The potential importance of this extra source of man power is difficult to overestimate, especially if and when a drive against Germany is to be started.

3. **Franco-British unity of command,** achieved in the early weeks of the war, was completed and significantly extended during November by co-ordination of the economic resources of the two countries. Allied economic co-operation paritcularly in such fields as economic warfare against the Reich, oil, war supplies and foreign purchases now amounts almost to complete unity, with essential resources pooled under the Supreme Anglo-French Co-ordination Committee. The move is one which undoubtedly strengthened the morale as well as the economic and financial position of the Allies.

**Dominion Defenses Rushed**

4. **Behind Allied Front,** the British dominions are progressing rapidly with concrete preparations for aiding England and France. American planes are being delivered to Canada where big air training centers are getting busy, and Australia, too, is pushing ahead with plans to send 10,000 pilots and 50,000 other airmen to complete their training in these Canadian centers before going to France.

5. **In the Diplomatic Field,** Italy moved still further away from its former Axis partner—if not actually closer to the allied front—as some progress was reported in efforts to build up a Balkan bloc under joint Turkish-Italian influence. This attempt is still only tentative and ought not to be exaggerated, but it is accompanied by other signs of Italy's tendency to turn its back on Germany. Cabinet changes early in the month clearly indicated the weakening of pro-German influence, and the strengthening of the more moderate Fascist elements, both in the Government and outside it.

6. **German Invasion of the Netherlands,** which would have given to the Reich air and submarine bases perilously close to Britain, has been averted, or at least postponed. For one tense week end it looked to everyone—the Netherlands General Staff and British Admiralty authorities included—as if the violation of one or both low countries was inevitable.

**Four Factors Combined**

But Armistice Day passed without a blow falling, thanks—according to a best-informed source—to a combination of four factors: King Leopold let it be known that Belgium would not sit idly by and watch the Netherlands violated; Italy and Spain, with the Vatican's backing, sent urgent protests to Herr Hitler; the Reichsführer also received warnings from the United States that invasions would have "consequences impossible to calculate" on American public opinion; and, finally, the Netherlands' own defense preparations combined with Queen Wilhelmina's and King Leopold's well-timed peace appeal made it doubly difficult for Herr Hitler to take the plunge.

Thus a summary of the situation as the war enters its fourth month shows a net advantage for the Allies; but until there is evidence that the new mine menace has been mastered, it cannot be denied that the outlook for Britain and France is not so bright as it was a month ago. Finally, the ruthless Soviet invasion of Finland, in apelike imitation of Nazi Germany may, if it develops into prolonged hostilities, have consequences that would upset all present military strategic calculations.

Wide World

**Allied Generals Confer**

Viscount Gort, left, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force in France, and Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of all the Allied land forces, are shown conferring somewhere in France on the war situation.

# Turks See Soviet Set to Move on Near East

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 5—Reports that Russian and German railroad experts have been co-operating in arranging an overland route to Iran—eliminating the necessity of the sea route for raw materials—are believed here to throw some light on Russian ambitions for future expansion.

The strong condemnation here of Russia's aggressive move against Finland is due partly to little-concealed disquiet in Government quarters as to Moscow's intentions. It is believed that the Soviet Government is merely seeking to eliminate all Baltic opposition as soon as possible in order to concentrate on other and more far-reaching plans.

Speculation is rife as to where the next Russian move would be made, whether into Bessarabia, Iran, or Afghanistan. There is considerable evidence pointing to the last-named points, although well-informed circles here are inclined to suspect the Balkan alternative.

There is a general inclination to minimize the danger that such action might cause a Balkan conflagration, since it is considered that Russian annexation of Bessarabia—a former Russian province that declared its independence in 1917 and finally joined Rumania—would not have disastrous consequences unless the Soviets simultaneously pressed Rumania for other territorial concessions.

But though it is assumed here that Rumania would risk a Balkan war with Russia over Bessarabia, it is little consolation against the prevalent apprehension that Moscow's demands may also include that of being allowed the role of "big brother" to Bulgaria. On the other hand, Rumania's resistance would be, it is held, inevitable should Moscow make greater demands and the effects of this would be felt throughout the Balkans.

Thus Turkey sees its future depending upon whether Russia intends to consolidate the Soviet's influence in the Balkans or to solicit Berlin's aid for establishing a new order in the Near East.

Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that a twelfth-hour effort is being made to weld a Balkan bloc. Some officials hope optimistically that such a bloc will be established before Finland is forced to capitulate and that then Russia will direct its efforts toward the Near East in preference to the Balkans. Should this latter development occur, then Turkey could insist upon the immediate summoning of Afghanistan and Iran to consultations as provided for in Turkey's pact with these powers.

But should the Russian war with Finland not proceed so smoothly as expected, then, according to certain circles here, Germany might attempt to push ahead in the Balkans through Hungary and Yugoslavia. Hence all sections of Turkish opinion is becoming more inclined to believe that the Balkans will be the field for new aggression.

Under such conditions, Turkey is watching carefully Italian reactions to Russo-Balkan possibilities and there is hope that co-operation of Italy and Turkey in some decisive action can prevent a potential Balkan crisis.

## *Soviet Goal?*

By a Staff Artist

**Danger Zone**

**Map shows Bessarabia, Rumanian Province which formerly belonged to Russia and which the Soviet is said to be ready to claim again**

## Turkey Warned

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (AP)—Veiled warnings to the Turks against falling in too closely with Russia's plans have appeared in the German press.

In a long analysis of the strategic situation in the Near East, the Völkischer Beobachter, principal Nazi party organ, says that modern means of communication make possible a repetition of the campaigns of conquest of Alexander the Great, who conquered huge sections of the Near East, Asia, and Africa, including what is now Turkey, parts of India, and Egypt. "The power which can carry it through," the paper goes on, "is Russia, by starting from its Central Asiatic possessions."

Germany's comment on events in Finland, through the Foreign Office organ Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, is that "after Germany and Russia decided to return to the old tradition of loyal, trustful mutual relations, it was not up to the Reich to interfere when Russia decided to sponsor ancient vital interests."

Germany continues to recognize the Helsingfors Finnish Government and has not been approached for recognition by the Communist "People's Government" set up in Terijoki, near the Russian border.

Finland's plight has been the subject of diplomatic interchanges between Germany and Italy, but neither country considers itself in a position to take sides, authoritative sources said.

# Britain to Get Canada's Meat Through Deal

OTTAWA, Dec. 5 (CP)—The Canadian Government announced yesterday it had made an agreement with the British Government under which the Dominion undertook to supply 4,480,000 pounds of bacon and ham to Great Britain each week.

The price agreed upon for Wiltshire sides was $20.18 ($17.55 in American money at the current rate of exchange) for an English hundredweight of 112 pounds, f. o. b. Canadian seaboard.

Under the agreement the British Government undertook to accept from Canada up to 5,600,000 pounds of bacon and hams each week if Canada found it possible to provide that amount. The British Government also agreed to pay the ocean freight and insurance on the shipments.

[In London it was reported that Canada would have a weekly market in the United States for 500,000 pounds of bacon and ham, but this figure was believed in Ottawa to be erroneous]

To enable Canada to make the deliveries agreed upon it will be necessary for the Dominion Government to establish machinery to control the ham and bacon market in Canada. This machinery, which will apply to the packers, will allow the Dominion to supply Britain with the bacon and ham at the price agreed upon and at the same time permit seasonal variations in Canadian prices to growers.

The agreement, which will extend to Oct. 31, 1940, will require a considerable increase in Canada's exports of ham and bacon.

For the first ten months of 1939 Canada's exports of ham and bacon to the United Kingdom totaled 137,731,500 pounds. Under the agreement, Canada undertook to ship 232,960,000 pounds of bacon and ham to Britain in a year, with Britain willing to accept as much as 291,000,000 pounds.

It was indicated that the agreement was the outcome of negotiations carried on for several weeks since the Canadian mission headed by Mr. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, arrived in England.


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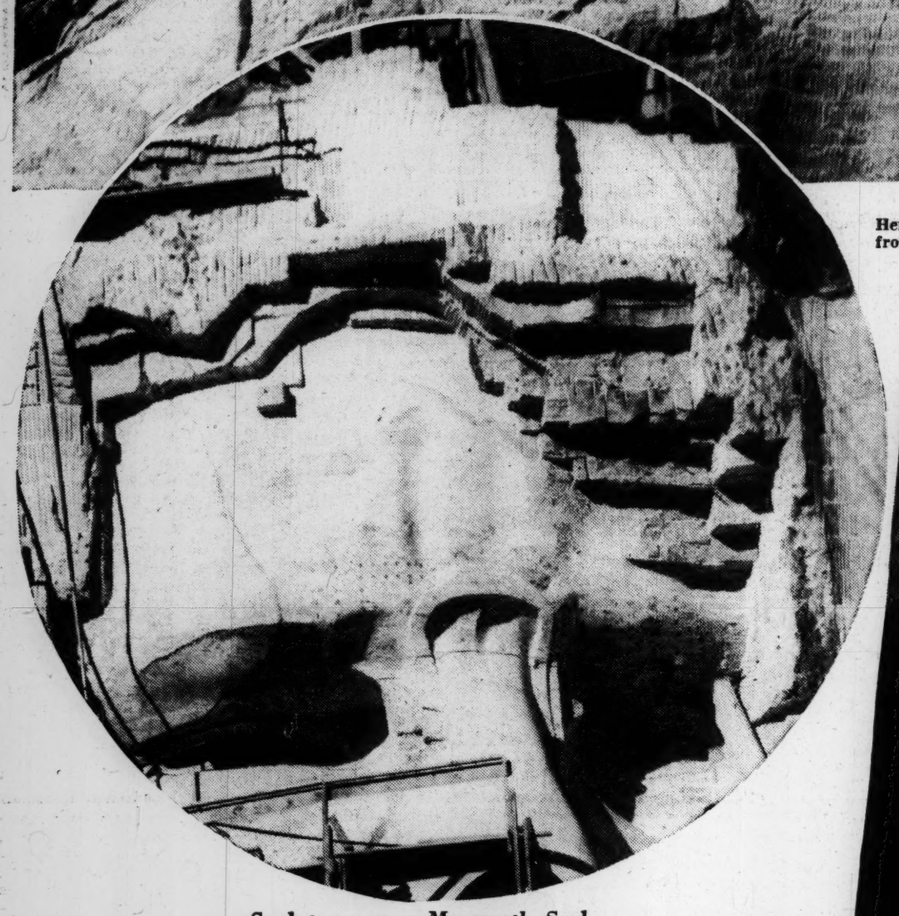
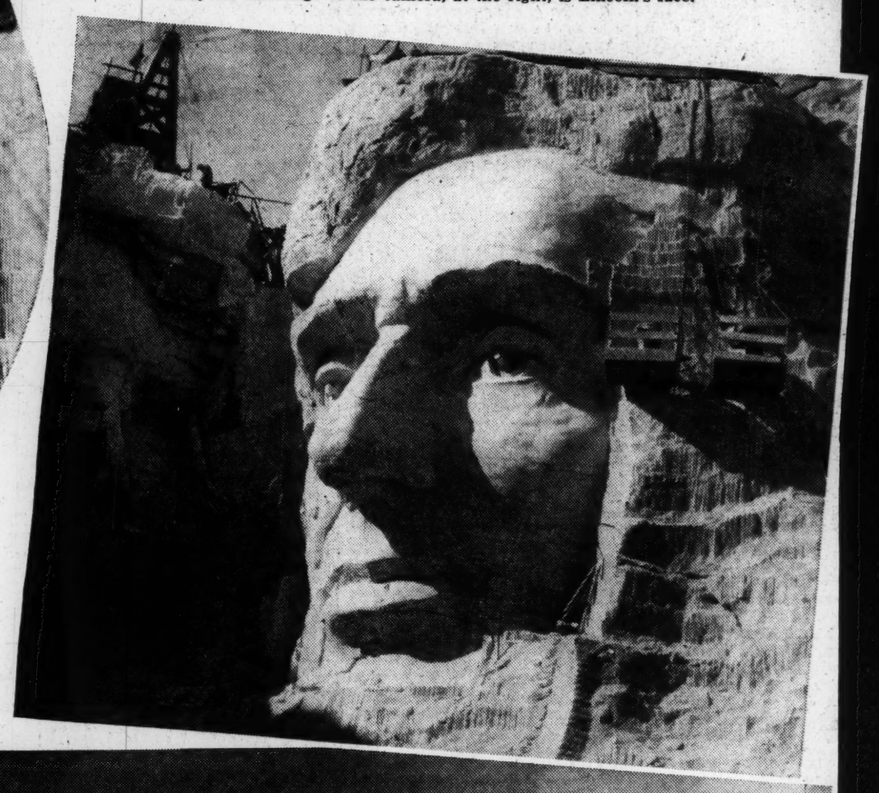
# Mt. Rushmore—Where a National Memorial Is Carved Out of the Solid Rock

**Where Gutzon Borglum Directs Work on Memorial**

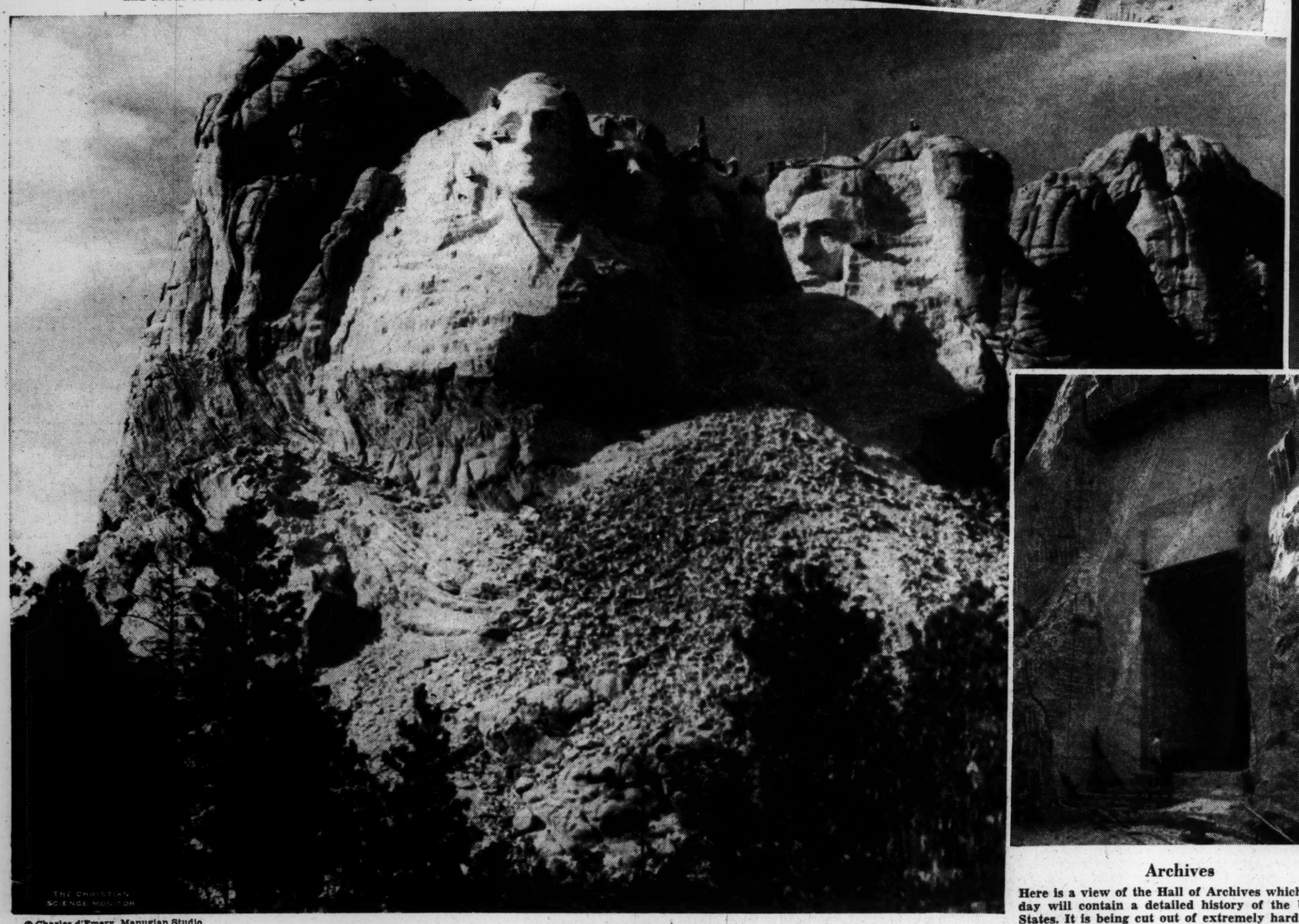
Here at Mt. Rushmore in South Dakota the faces of four American Presidents are emerging from solid rock. Washington and Jefferson can be seen. At the right is Theodore Roosevelt. Beyond the range of the camera, at the right, is Lincoln's face.





**Sculpture on a Mammoth Scale**

This is how Mr. Borglum and his aides work. The monuments slowly emerge as the sculptors "peel" away the rock layer by layer. This picture shows a stage in the work on Theodore Roosevelt. At the right is Lincoln. The pupil of the eye, which is a piece of stone 30 inches long and about two feet square, gives the eye a likelike expression.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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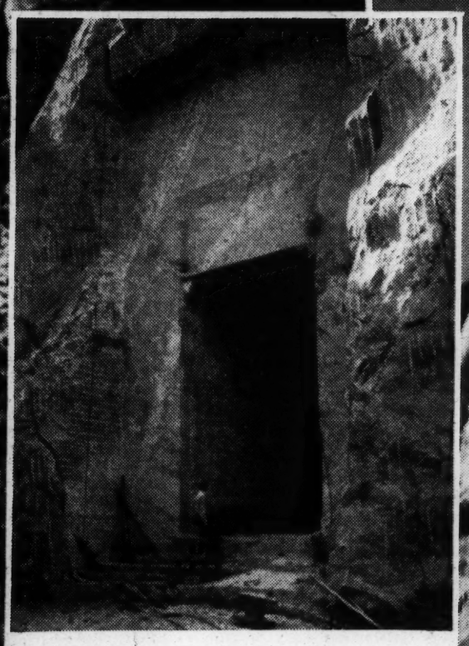
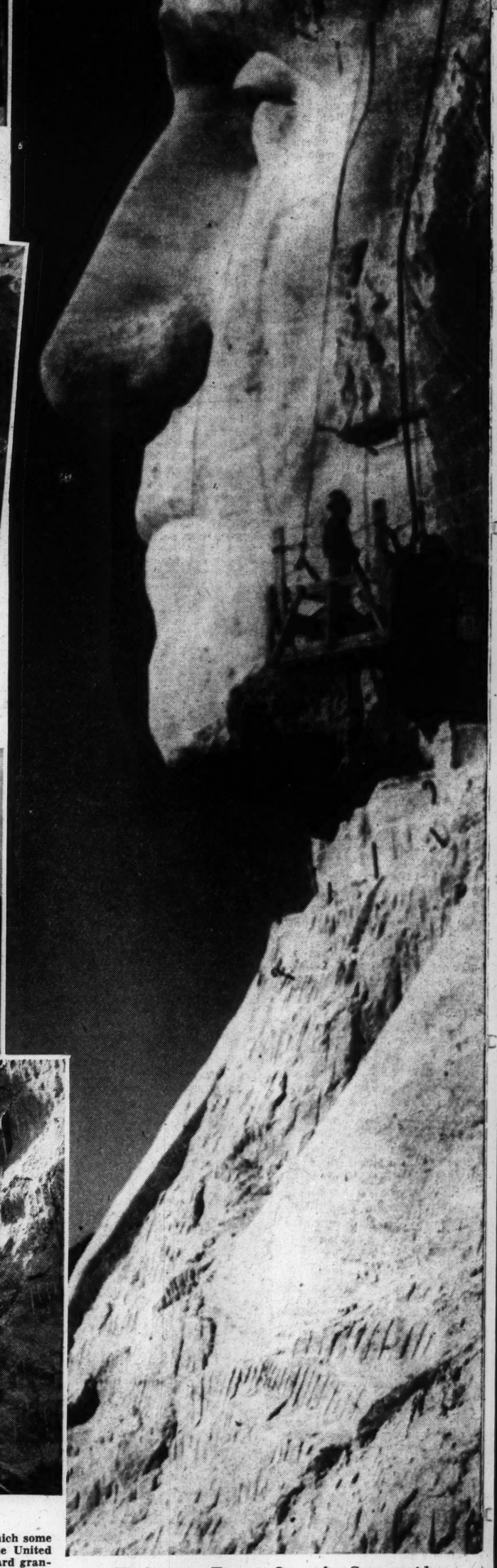
**A General View of Mt. Rushmore Memorial**

From left to right are Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Lincoln. Mt. Rushmore's four faces dwarf the Sphinx. Each head measures approximately 60 feet from crown to chin and the figures are carved to the scale of a man 465 feet tall. The dome of the United States Capitol would fit snugly over Washington's head. The head of the Sphinx is four feet shorter than Washington's nose.



**Archives**

Here is a view of the Hall of Archives which some day will contain a detailed history of the United States. It is being cut out of extremely hard granite and will have massive bronze doors. The work on the memorial has cost about $750,000 so far. More than 400,000 tons of granite have been taken from the side of the mountain in the carving.



**Washington Towers Over the Countryside**

Some idea of the size of the project may be obtained by comparing it with the size of the man on his chin. That is Mr. Borglum critically examining his masterpiece.

# New Priestley Comedy at Wilbur—Barer Soloist With Symphony

## Excellent Cast Presents 'When We Are Married'

By L. A. Sloper

A distinguished company has placed itself at the service of J. B. Priestley's "When We Are Married." The piece, coming from London by way of Canada, is now at the Wilbur in Boston, on its way to New York.

Estelle Winwood, Alison Skipworth, J. C. Nugent, and Percy Kilbride head the group, and Ann Andrews, Marian Warring-Manley, A. P. Kaye, Sally O'Neil, Philip Tonge, and Leona Powers are featured. Such a galaxy has not been seen at one time on a stage in this vicinity for years. It is not surprising that the players should run away with the play.

For Mr. Priestley's new offering is only what his own Mrs. Parker would call a bit of fun. The author has put aside for the moment the time theory and the sort of thoughts that come at midnight on the desert, and has reverted to and beyond the homely humors of "The Good Companions"; beyond, because "When We Are Married" has little of seriousness or tenderness in it. Mr. Priestley accurately calls it a farce-comedy.

* * *

He gives us three Yorkshire couples who are celebrating their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary when they are told that because of a technicality they never have been married at all. Since they are very respectable people, of some consequence in their town, their situation is awkward. Mr. Priestley makes a good deal of it before he brings out that because of another technicality they were legally united after all.

No one should expect too much of such a plot. The complications are obvious. The farce element is bound to exceed the comedy. It is natural that the fun should grow more fast and furious and less plausible as the evening progresses. The first act manages to be almost pure comedy; the other two get pretty farcical. Worst of all, in the second, there is a sequence which has nothing whatever to do with anything, except to give Mr. Nugent an opportunity to reveal his virtuosity, which he does irresistibly.

* * *

So, if it weren't for the cast, the whole affair probably would be pretty awful. As it is, they put on a good show. They make the most of what Mr. Priestley has given them in the way of character outline.

Miss Winwood, for example, not only fills in with subtlest means the comedic values of her role; she gives Mrs. Parker just the touch of wistfulness that is needed to make her human and lovable. Miss Skipworth proves once more, if more proof were needed, that Hollywood is no place for an actress. Her impudent cook in this play is worth all the character parts she has done on the screen.

Mr. Nugent, as hinted, gives character, humor, and even dignity to a besotted newspaper photographer. Mr. Kilbride lends the expert touch of the veteran to the projection of the finicking husband. Mr. Kaye with comparable finish portrays the pompous one. Mr. Tonge pictures with relish the henpecked one who rebels.

Similarly, Miss Andrews makes a hilarious shrew, at last tamed; and Miss Warring-Manley is credible as the wife who believes herself much wronged. Smaller parts are well taken by Miss O'Neil, Miss Powers, Arthur Gould-Porter, Delma Byron, Lee Parry, and Henry Mowbray.

Mr. Henderson has given the piece a brisk pace and good rhythm.

### 'When We Are Married'

Wilbur Theater, Boston — Robert Henderson presents "When We Are Married," by J. B. Priestley, staged by Mr. Henderson, setting by Karl Amend. Two weeks beginning Dec. 4, 1939. The Cast:

Ruby Birtle ..... Sally O'Neil
Gerald Forbes ..... Arthur Gould-Porter
Mrs. Northrup ..... Alison Skipworth
Nancy Holmes ..... Delma Byron
Fred Dyson ..... Lee Parry
Henry Ormonroyd, a photographer, ..... J. C. Nugent
Alderman Joseph Helliwell ..... Percy Kilbride
Maria Helliwell ..... Marian Warring-Manley
Councillor Albert Parker ..... A. P. Kaye
Herbert Soppitt ..... Philip Tonge
Clara Soppitt ..... Ann Andrews
Annie Parker ..... Estelle Winwood
Lottie Grady ..... Leona Powers
The Rev. Clement Mercer, ..... Henry Mowbray

### 'Gone With the Wind' Seat Sale Arrangements

Tickets are on sale for David O. Selznick's production of "Gone With the Wind," which opens on Thursday, Dec. 21 at the State and Orpheum.

The film, which runs for three hours and 40 minutes, will be shown twice daily at the State at 1:30 and 8:00 p. m.; and three times daily at the Orpheum, at 10 a. m., 2:45 p. m., and 8:00 p. m.

On Sunday it will be shown at both theaters at 2 and 8 p. m. Prices for both daily and Sunday matinees are 75 cents and $1.10 including tax. Prices for evening performances both daily and Sunday are $1.10 and $1.50 including tax.

All seats are reserved except the two performances scheduled for the Orpheum daily at 10 a. m., and 2:45 p. m.

Ned Scott

**Representing the Ballet Theater**

Four young dancers and choregraphers active in this newly formed New York organization for the promotion and production of ballet in the United States. They are (1) Eugene Loring, (2) José Fernandez, (3) Agnes de Mille, (4) Anthony Tudor.

## Bliss Leads Suite From His Ballet

The second Monday evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's current season, conducted, for the greater part, by Dr. Koussevitzky, offered two elements of novelty. There were, from England, three dances from Arthur Bliss's ballet, "Checkmate," which the composer conducted; and, from Russia, via Germany, the pianist Simon Barer, who was heard in Rachmaninoff's Second Concerto.

Schumann's B flat Symphony (No. 1) occupied the second half of this shrewdly made program, in which (for an average audience) the sturdy dissonances of Bliss' music found their antidote in the harmoniously lush and languorously elegant romanticism of Rachmaninoff, to which in turn, Schumann's more youthful, vernal, and optimistic romanticism brought welcome contrast.

Of Mr. Bliss' ballet music this audience was permitted to hear only half as many excerpts as had recently been offered to New York audiences by the Philharmonic Society. Originally performed as a ballet in Paris by an English company during the Exposition Internationale of 1937, the music (to risk a critical cliché) appears at a disadvantage in concert form. The composer undoubtedly has selected the portions of his score that best stood separation from the action of this ballet of a chess game, yet their form at times is weakened by features that seem pointless or repetitious to ears unaided by the testimony of the eyes.

Yet this music (Dance of the Four Knights; Entry of the Black Queen; Finale—Checkmate) held the interest, partly by its strong and sharply defined characterization of the participating characters and its intense and even poignant expression of their symbolic drama, partly by the inherent qualities of the score itself. Its evidently well-assimilated idiom, often uncompromisingly dissonant harmonically and untraditional in its melodic progress (whose intervals often reflect the conventional moves of the various chessmen), effectively served its purpose. The bounding vigor of the knights, the sinister majesty of the Black Queen, the pathetic feebleness of the doomed Red King, were painted with a sure hand. The audience expressed its approval with evident cordiality.

Mr. Barer, too, by his agile, vigorous, and self-assured performance of Rachmaninoff's Concerto, won the plaudits of his hearers. His command of the beauties of piano tone, though ample, was employed without great subtlety, however; and the graces of his phrasing were of a rather conventional pianistic sort, and occasionally false to the normal punctuation of the music. Yet, in general, Mr. Barer is a highly competent exponent of the romantic school. S. S.

Maurice Seymour

**Mitzi Green**

In "Three After Three," musical comedy continuing at the Shubert Theater.

## Stage News

New York

Managements of two current Broadway attractions are using a stern hand with late comers. At the Guild, tardy patrons are kept out during the short prologue to Sidney Kingsley's "The World We Make." According to a spokesman for Mr. Kingsley, the arrangement is working first rate.

A similar prohibition is being exercised by the Playwrights' Company for "Key Largo," at the Barrymore Theater. In this case, the prologue lasts about half an hour. First nighters are said to be the worst offenders when it comes to ignoring curtain time, so it was somewhat of a major triumph that the theater was practically full and settled down when the curtain rose at 8:35 for the New York premiere.

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"The Little Lover" will be Maurice Evans' new production, scheduled for late spring or early autumn. It is a play about St. Francis of Assisi by Laurence Housman and draws upon some eight playlets called, "The Little Plays of St. Francis," never before professionally presented. At the conclusion of his five-week engagement in the full-length "Hamlet" at the Forty-fourth Street Theater on Jan. 6th, Mr. Evans will resume his tour, turning to the West, Southwest, and Pacific Coast.

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Harold A. Salzman expects to enter the producing ranks with a satirical fantasy, "Once Upon a Time," by Joseph Dugan, at Labor Stage, in December. Richard Z. Segal is to direct and Miriam Stone and Robert Busch are leading players . . . Another Labor Stage attraction will be "From Vienna," new sketches and old by the Refugee Artists' Group, who appeared last season at the Music Box. Jan. 8 is announced as the opening date.

### 'The Messiah' to Be Sung At Symphony Hall, Dec. 17

The annual performance of Handel's Christmas oratorio, "The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society, will be given on Sunday evening, Dec. 17, in Symphony Hall. Dr. Thompson Stone will conduct.

Soloists will be: Meriel Blanchard, soprano; Louise Bernhardt, contralto; Harold Haugh, tenor; Walter Kidder, bass.

The Handel and Haydn Society, the first organization of its kind formed in America, observes its 125th anniversary this season.

### To Give 'Bury the Dead'

An anti-war play, "Bury the Dead," by Irwin Shaw, has been announced as the fall production of the Harvard Student Union Dramatic Group. Two performances, tonight and Wednesday, will be given at Sanders Theater.

The players will include Stephen Oscher, Myron Simons, Rufus Mathewson, Ben Gill, Norman Johnson, and Jonas Muller. Players from Radcliffe will be Bernice Yaffee, Barbara Scherer, Claire Rabinowitz, Barbara Gatchell, Eugenie Moore, and Joan Todd

## Bequest to Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

It is amazing how many collections of art objects have passed in recent years from private hands to public museums. Americans enjoy the hobby of gathering works of art, but they soon come to feel that the treasures should be placed where they can be enjoyed by everyone. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has just become the recipient of a handsome private collection. It is a bequest in memory of Juliana Cheney Edwards, given by her children. This largesse enriches the painting department greatly, especially in works of Englishmen and particularly of the French Impressionists.

As the gift now hangs in the special exhibition galleries, it gives prominence to the Modern French School. Most of the items in the Edwards Collection represent the best workmanship of their artists. There are 10 Monets. Among them are themes, variations of which are already in the Museum collection, such for example as the Rouen Cathedral and The Haystack series. It was in the nature of Impressionism to repeat the same subject as the latter kept changing in aspect with changes in time of day, changes in atmosphere, seasonal changes.

Here was a fresh turn in the pursuit of realism, a new technique which relied upon the resources of color. The Edwards canvases show how the Impressionists painted with small touches of pigment, how they divided color, contrasted hues, enriched the tone through minute variations. This group of dauntless painters has already been survived by imitators who lack the scope, intensity, and taste of their forebears. Today we appreciate the skill of the initiators of Impressionism more than ever. The Edwards bequest heightens our critical understanding.

* * *

One or two Monets show the extreme towards which the artist sometimes moved, towards an evanescent, filmy texture; the others are envisioned with more body, sharper accent, and vibrant color. In the latter, Monet shows more resemblance to his colleagues, Sisley and Pissarro, both of whom are beautifully represented in the Edwards canvases. Pissarro was the teacher of Cézanne. Here we can learn to our satisfaction why Cézanne admitted his indebtedness to Pissarro. What a pleasure to know that "House Delafolie" by Pissarro will hang in the Boston Museum. How dense and verdant the vegetation; what a sense there is of growth, and warmth. This is no casual Impression; it is a picture with a basic, carefully calculated design. Impressionism was an intellectual movement, despite the accusations of casualness and superficiality leveled at it by detractors.

Six Renoirs, no less. Bostonians have a special feeling for Renoir who is already handsomely represented by our large canvas, "Le Bal." The Edwards additions were painted in about the same period when the young Renoir had attained full stature as an independent painter. The canvases show the Impressionist enchanted with light as it plays freely on surfaces, heightening form, enriching or subduing color, promoting rhythmic sequences. Renoir's landscapes are not painted with divided colors, but with a full, sweeping, spontaneous brush. He was more imaginative, more creative than the other Impressionists, there is less calculation, more intuition in his style. Master that he was, he used the inventions of others as a means to his own ends, as El Greco, Van Gogh, and Picasso have done. There is one canvas in which two young girls are portrayed picking and arranging flowers. Renoir's brush paints in an astounding manner the very warmth of the sun, the very fragrance of the blossoms. The other Impressionists were occupied primarily with optical effects.

There are two canvases by Sisley, one by Degas. A beautiful Monticelli looks as though it were painted with honey and amber. There is a Corot, a Boudin, a Fantin-Latour, and a J. J. Henner.

Of British painters there are three portraits by Thomas Gainsborough, one by Sir Joshua Reynolds, one by Thomas Sully.

* * *

The Edwards Collection also contains some Americana. There is a very early J. S. Copley which is a welcome addition to the already large Copley collection. There is a Stuart portrait of Mrs. Perez Morton, who was known as the "American Sappho." It is not surprising that there are 11 water colors by the New Englander, Dodge Macknight, for he was the first here to use the amplified palette and to record nature in terms of clear bright color. Like his Impressionist contemporaries, Macknight has the necessary control and authority over pigment. There are some handsome papers, including snow scenes, a Newfoundland view, a Rocky Mountain view, a scene of the Grand Canyon.

The Edwards Collection includes 10 garnitures of Chinese export porcelain; and there are pieces of furniture of American workmanship of 150 years ago.

### Copley Society

Roman Piekarski is exhibitor at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, through Dec. 8. He is showing still-lifes, portraits, and marines. His pictures are painted with exuberance and devotion. They do not follow any special manner of style, or any set theory of schooling, for Mr. Piekarski seems to find for himself the idiom, the palette, the rhythm which suits his sentiment.

## From News Desk to Mike

Behind the Microphone

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Raymond Gram Swing, they are saying around the radio studios, can reach back farther and pull out more unerringly from his own knowledge and experience the underlying causes of developments in European news, than any other commentator now on the air.

Many people suppose that Mr. Swing is new to radio. That is because he ate, slept, and worked in the studios of WOR in New York during the crisis which culminated in the outbreak of the European war, and was heard several times a day, for the most part by people who had never heard him before. But the fact is that as far back as 1934 he was broadcasting for BBC in London. By late 1937, just before he left for the United States, it is said that he had 20 per cent of the total listening population in the area covered by BBC regularly tuning him in. It was perfectly natural that, once arrived in the States, he should just keep on broadcasting, because what he had been discussing primarily was the United States.

Mr. Swing worked on an assortment of Ohio newspapers beginning about 1907. When he joined the Indianapolis Star as a young managing editor, he filled the bill because he had been a reporter, copy reader, and night editor. He got a job after a while with the Chicago Daily News as its Berlin correspondent. For that reason, when he talks about Germany and the events of the last couple of decades and more there, you sit up and pay attention in the way you do when you hear a voice which has the unmistakable ring of authority.

He saw newspaper action on every front of the World War. He saw it on the pre-war fronts of this present disturbance. Yet he keeps his head, seldom taking sides. His analysis is born of familiarity with doings of years ago, which have led, often deep underground, to events of today.

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### Job Finding

Looking back over 150 consecutive broadcasts of his "Help Thy Neighbor" program, Hal Styles noted that in a total of 75 hours on the air, so far, it has helped to find jobs for some 17,000 persons.

The Don Lee system has reported that in Pacific Coast popularity this program is surpassed only by Charlie McCarthy and the American Album of Familiar Music. At one broadcast originating in the Municipal Auditorium at Long Beach, Calif., there was reported to be an audience of 5,000.

The program, now sponsored by Sunset Oil, is originated in rotation at studios in San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and Long Beach.

* * *

### Domestic Relations

Another Pacific Coast program winning high praise from social service authorities is "I Want a Divorce," sponsored by S & W Fine Foods. The broadcasts, which are now heard by Eastern as well as Western listeners, are based on true incidents and are designed to point the way to unsnarl various domestic tangles. The program is heard on Sunday afternoons on the NBC Red network.

Rights to use the plots in adapted forms, were purchased by an Australian station, which presented 70 episodes in a recent series.

## Notes on the Dance

A series of lectures on music and the dance is being given by the Ballet Theater in its studio at 625 Madison Avenue, New York, with John Martin, Olin Downes, Julian Seaman, and Irving Deakin among the speakers.

For the following ballets to be presented in New York in January, Alexander Smallens will conduct the orchestra: "Dark Elegy" (music of Gustav Mahler); "The Judgment of Paris" (music by Kurt Weill); "Peter and the Wolf" (music by Prokofieff, choregraphy by Adolph Bolm); "An Episode in the Life of a Great American Goof" (music by Henry Brant, libretto by William Saroyan and choregraphy by Eugene Loring), and Fokine's "Les Sylphides," restaged under his personal supervision.

* * *

### New, by Angna Enters

In her series of four recitals at the Alvin Theater, beginning Sunday evening, Dec. 10, Angna Enters will present the following new numbers: "Homage to Isadora," "Hurry Up It's Time," "Confirmation," "Women Without Men," "Folies Bergère," "Crackpot Americana," "Wiener Blut—1939," "The International Rag," and "I Got a Right to Sing the Blues." The other dates in the series are Sunday evening, Dec. 17; Tuesday matinee, Dec. 26; and Thursday matinee, Dec. 28. A. Madeleine Marshall will be the accompanist.

Miss Enters' seventh exhibition of paintings opened at the Newhouse Galleries on Nov. 27.

Her first play, "Love possessed Juana," with her own music and settings, has recently been published by Twice a Year Press.

* * *

### Winslow-Fitz-Simons Tour

Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons are now touring the Eastern United States and Canada. They will appear in New York late in the spring.

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### Christmas Masques

Christmas festivities of the English Folk Dance and Song Society of America will be in the forms of parties, balls and masques.

In New York, a Christmas Masque and Ball will be held at the Beekman Tower, on Friday, Dec. 15, at 8:30 p. m. There will be Country Dancing for everybody, and featured on the program will be the rarely performed Morris Dance; the Bergomask Dance, which was used in Granville Barker's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream;" the Abbots Bromley Horn Dance; a Boar's Head Processional; a Christmas Dance, and Carols.

The Washington, D. C., Center will hold its Christmas festivities on Saturday, Dec. 16.

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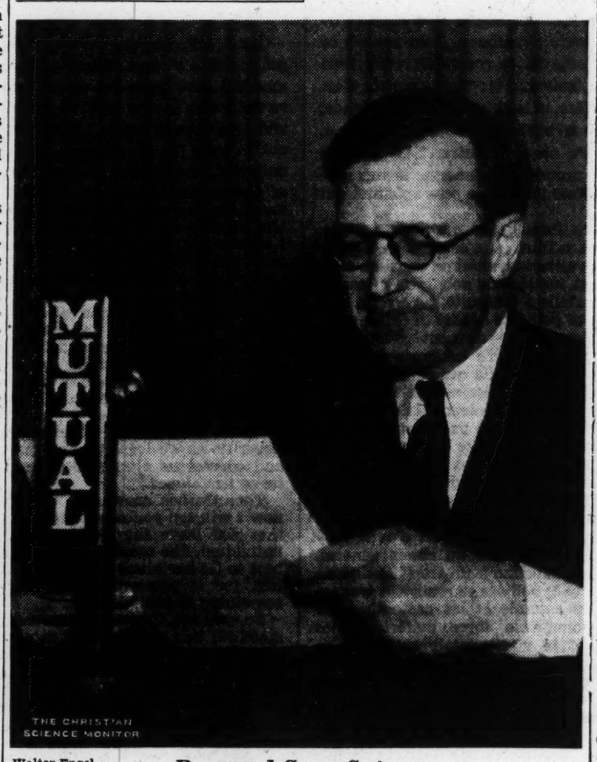
### Polish Folk Dances

Miss Lola Rom and the Polish Folk Art and Dance Group will present Polish folk dances from Silesia next Tuesday, in the dance studio of the New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth Street, New York. This is the tenth of the folk evenings sponsored by the Folk Festival Council.

**Anna Neagle**

In "Nurse Edith Cavell," continuing through Wednesday at the Exeter




Walter Engel

**Raymond Gram Swing**

Who talks to the radio public on European news

### News of the Screen

New York

Eddie Cantor's first starring picture for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will be "Forty Little Mothers," based on the original French story, "Monsieur Petiot," by Jean Guitton. Busby Berkeley has been assigned to direct the film, Mr. Cantor's first picture since "Ali Baba Goes to Town." Production is scheduled to begin early next month when Mr. C. will have finished his personal appearance tour.

* * *

Charlotte Greenwood will return to the screen after an absence of eight years for an important role in "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," in which Linda Darnell has the leading role.

* * *

"Villa on the Hill" has been chosen for Bette Davis' next screen appearance. Somerset Maugham wrote the story. Production begins in December.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

'HOUSEKEEPER'S DAUGHTER'
Joan BENNETT · Adolphe MENJOU
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7TH Av. 50th St.

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Circle 6-6363

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'!"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"A bang-up evening's entertainment."—Beebe, WOR
Clare Boothe's Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CL 6-9156
Mats. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:45

4 MATS CHRISTMAS WEEK: MON., WED. THUR. & SAT., Dec. 25, 27, 28, 30
"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THIS SEASON."—Brooks Atkinson, Times
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street W. of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
Seats for Next Ten Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7850. Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor—witty entertainment—a thing of beauty."—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor.
MAX GORDON Presents
VERY WARM FOR MAY
A New Musical Comedy by Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

BOSTON

DANCE RECITAL
HANS WIENER
with ERIKA THIMEY and CHARLOTTE STURGESS,
Guest Artist
Jordan Hall, Boston, Mass.
Tuesday, December 12th, at 8:30 P. M.
Tickets: $2.20—$1.65—$1.10—55c
Tax included

Shubert—Last 7 Times Mat. Tom'w
THREE AFTER THREE
SIMONE SIMON
MITZI GREEN — MARY BRIAN
FRANCES ART WILLIAMS · JARRETT
MARTY MAY · EARL OXFORD
STEPIN FETCHIT
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10-$3.30. Wednesday Mat. 55c-$2.20. Saturday Mats. 55c-$2.75, tax incl.

WILBUR Evgs. 8:30 Mat. Tom'w
ESTELLE WINWOOD · ALISON SKIPWORTH
J. C. NUGENT · PERCY KILBRIDE
in J. B. Priestley's Farce-Comedy
'WHEN WE ARE MARRIED'
with Ann Andrews
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. Wed., Sat. 55c-$1.65

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Great Features—2
WILLIAM POWELL — MYRNA LOY
in "Another Thin Man"
Also: Ann Sheridan in "WINTER CARNIVAL"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Madeleine Carroll — Fred MacMurray
"HONEYMOON IN BALI"
Jackie Cooper
"WHAT A LIFE"
WED. REVIEW
"Wuthering Heights"
"Wife, Husband and Friend"

# The Home Forum



## Return to Stevenson

LATELY, AFTER A fairly long course of almost entirely contemporary stuff, I read Stevenson's "The Wrecker." In the modern books forced on me by the stern necessity of reviewing, I had come upon many interesting things. Mr. A. G. Street, for example, one of the few farmers in England who writes books, as distinct from the numerous writers of books who do a little farming, considers September the pleasantest month of the year. It is a judgment with which I cannot agree. I grant the mellow sunshine, and the gathering harvest, and the warm quiet of the air after the scorching heat of August. But even so I cannot overlook the fresh youth of May, or the rich departing glory of October, with its superb gradations of turning leaves, a month in which the homing wasps make every jam pot in the pantry as ticklish to handle as an unexploded mine.

Then there is that curious gentleman with long yellow hair and flowing red robe and sandals on his feet. Every afternoon, as I drive round the corner of the British Museum on my way to the old forest of Epping, I see him striding purposefully along. He has a powerful determined gait, and seems always to be in a hurry. I have never yet seen him stop to speak to anyone, and he is so well-known a figure in this part of Bloomsbury that not a head turns as his exotic person sweeps by. Not until a few days ago—in one of the contemporary books I have referred to—did I learn that he is a pretender to the throne of Poland.

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I do not, therefore, consider to be wasted the time I have spent over these volumes. Yet coming from them to Stevenson was like entering a new world. I had never before so vividly realized the difference between genius and talent; plainly it was exemplified in the instant change of mood that came over me as I left the worthy informative industry of these modern works for the effortless magic of the man who claimed that he had formed his style only by playing the sedulous ape to greater writers than himself.

"The Wrecker," of course, is not one of Stevenson's finest novels. Nowhere does it display that magnificent sense of situation which, in the ill-constructed "Master of Ballantrae," makes the duel between the loutish Mr. Henry and the evil glittering Master, whilst the shivering steward Mackellar holds the candles in the frosty moonlight, a scene that the memory instantaneously conjures up long after much better books have been utterly forgotten. Nor has it that tragic feeling of impending doom that sets the incomplete "Weir of Hermiston" above all the rest of Stevenson's work.

Some people claim that only in this single book did Stevenson accomplish anything of the really first rank. The personal near-worship that Stevenson inspired in his lifetime—Barrie said that he wrote not for himself nor for posterity nor for the public nor for humanity, but for Stevenson—has had its inevitable reaction; and the editor of a famous London newspaper the other day told me that even that celebrated style was a mere mannered and artificial thing. Perhaps so: phrases like "filled with a struggling radiancy of better things, and adorned with ineffective qualities" do not come as a flux of words to the pen. They have to be sought for; but they are worth finding. We are mighty fine fellows nowadays, as he himself once said. But we cannot write like Stevenson.

* * *

In "The Wrecker," in which Lloyd Osborne collaborated, the writing is not of this quality. Moreover, so far as I am concerned, it has the disadvantage of being mostly about the sea. As a child, I regarded no holiday as a genuine vacation unless it were spent at the seaside. Those children who spent their Augusts wandering down country lanes I looked upon with a pity tinged with scorn. Not till I see the long gray line of surf do I really believe, even today, that a holiday has begun. And yet I do not like reading about the sea. This, perhaps, is because sea literature has so many terms that are hard to understand. In "The Wrecker," two men lean over a gunwale, the captain being nearer the bows, and occupied in the strange pastime of trailing the painter. To one of my sedentary training, this suggests dark visions of an oceanic detective tracking down an artist of criminal tendencies; but the context shows that Stevenson was thinking of quite other things. Here, in fact, in the space of three lines, are three words that baffle me. I could, of course, if I wanted to, find out in the dictionary the meaning of "gunwale" and "bows" and "painter." I could, if I wanted to, take a ten-mile walk. But, when I read a novel, I do not want either to tramp round the countryside or to consult dictionaries. I want, oddly enough, to read a novel.

* * *

Yet, as I have suggested, "The Wrecker" has filled me with delight. And for a reason that somewhat surprises me. Arnold Bennett says that one of the highest functions of literature is to disturb the soul. In another branch of art, it is this troubling quality in the "Mona Lisa" that Walter Pater isolated as the supreme characteristic of Leonardo's masterpiece. Of all the masks of the modern stage, it is the intense ascetic face of Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson, with its haunting combination of youth and sadness, its burning dark eyes and cold voice, which is most truly memorable. And of Walter de la Mare's work nothing remains with the reader so insistently as "The Listeners," with its feeling of mysterious frustration—

For he suddenly smote on the door, even
Louder, and lifted his head;—
"Tell them I came, and no one answered,
That I kept my word," he said.
Never the least stir made the listeners,
Though every word he spake
Fell echoing through the shadowiness of the
still house
From the one man left awake:
Ay, they heard his foot upon the stirrup,
And the sound of iron on stone,
And how the silence surged softly backward,
When the plunging hoofs were gone.

* * *

There is none of that unease in "The Wrecker." Its great merit is far otherwise than this. It is a tale of adventure, of desperate enterprises in strange seas, of blackmail and wild speculation; and yet, in the midst of this hurly-burly of action, it gives the impression of an inner tranquillity of mind. Stevenson is not swept away by the tornado of his imagination. The whirlwind and the storm are there; but he directs them and, in this bringing order out of chaos, there is something very comforting.

HAROLD HOBSON

## *Sea Music*

My sea was silent under thickening ice.
I grieved, for I had loved its music well;
But in my cottage, sitting by the fire,
I found its song again, shut in a shell.

LALIA MITCHELL THORNTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Sea in Your Eyes

IT WAS WINDY on the cliff. The clouds and the sea came in together, the clouds rolling on across the low country that stretched away inland, the sea spurting against the flat face of the rocks and tumbling back upon itself in a confused jumble of weight and spray. Down below, the tide was leaving bands of suds far up the beach, like streaks of soap on the sides of a rough bowl.

Less than half a mile from shore, a tramp steamer was burrowing steadily through the sea. It reminded me of a small garden beetle, defying the soil as it pursued its dogged way. The smoke from the funnel swirled excitedly about the low stern, and a white frill caught at the bows each time it hit a wave. From the opposite direction came a cargo boat and, as the two met, a hoist of small flags appeared suddenly at each masthead, straining in a taut curve against the wind; square, triangular, swallow-tailed flags, patches of bright color to relieve the monotonous gray expanse beyond. The two boats were talking to one another, having a word in passing, telling where they had come from and where they were going to, or asking some question as wayfarers are wont to do on a lonely stretch of road when it is good to hear the sound of a voice.

* * *

Leading from the cliff was a row of cottages, and behind the cottages fields of long grass. The wind, racing across the grass, sent the fields racing, too; it seemed the green waves must break against the hedges, so wildly did they leap from end to end, so deeply did they dip and rise and sweep along.

There were poles standing in the grass close to the cottage walls, like crooked masts, a pair to each cottage and between each pair a fine clean rope. I stood still, leaning against the wind, and watched a woman come from her door and peg out a number of garments on the line, gay bits of color, still wet from the tub. While she was stretching her bare arms upward, a neighbor joined her with a basket of washing balanced on her hip. I could hear them calling to one another and laughing as the wind blew their hair into their eyes and billowed out their aprons.

* * *

Before I went on my way, there were four ships sailing the field with their flags flying bravely, talking in a language I could well understand, telling me that a small boy was back from school, that a still smaller girl would wear her lavender frilled frock at the party, that a pullover was going to keep someone warm through the winter months, that a sailor son was home again on leave.

At the corner, I looked back with my face to the salt air and saw a square white sail being hoisted against the crooked mast. It seemed that the ship must break from its moorings and be off with the great clouds. The sea was in my eyes as I fought my way home.

D. A. L.

By Courtesy of Dr. James MacCallum to The Christian Science Monitor

"THE PINE ISLANDS": *A Painting by Tom Thomson*

"THE PINE ISLANDS" was one of the last pictures painted by the Canadian artist, Tom Thomson, and has the characteristic directness and simplicity which marks his work.

Young pines, already bent and patterned by the prevailing winds, are silhouetted against the sky. The sun has gone down, and in the first moments of the afterglow the clouds are flushed to pink. The opalescence of the sky, the rhythm of the trees, the massive strength of the rocky island with a glimpse of water and distant shore blend into a whole of perfect harmony. The rough North Country is subdued to a mood of radiant grace.

Thomson's work is completely free from mannerisms. His intense love and intimate knowledge of the wilderness country he painted enabled him to bring it straight to his canvas without conscious interpretation. He had little of the conventional artistic training, but his friendship with some of the other young painters, known in the early nineteen hundreds as The Group of Seven, was the means of giving him encouragement as well as technical instruction.

"The Pine Islands" belongs to Dr. James MacCallum of Toronto and was painted at his summer home on the Georgian Bay. It has been lent to the National Gallery of Canada and may be seen with other examples of Thomson's work in the gallery of modern Canadian paintings.

## Spiritual Might Is Right

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

GAUGING EVERY SITUATION from its own standpoint, material sense proclaims that might is material, and that this might constitutes right. This mendacious, substanceless argument makes it appear that Spirit, God, is unavailing, negligible. Consistently, this self-styled colossus of materialism develops in its followers misleading ambitions, misdirected faith, frustrated effort.

But the prophet Zechariah's call comes to all who have ears to hear (Zechariah 4:6), "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." Humanity yearns for peace. Sooner or later men will understand that every phase of enmity is first of all enmity against God, supreme good, absolute perfection. Further, that this basic enmity is the primary cause of personal, racial, national, and international enmity, and elbowing, strife, and destruction. Hence, that only a correct understanding of the deific power can blot enmity out of human thought and eliminate disaster from human experience.

Many are apt to set aside, to their own undoing, that which is spiritually essential in favor of nonessential fleshly gratifications and fleeting possessions. On an unprecedented scale, this matter worship appears today to be deluding governments and peoples into the adoption of false motives and methods for the furtherance of passing gains. To all appearances, the result is that, as the prophet Isaiah pointed out centuries ago (Isaiah 59:14), "Judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off: for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter." This dismal picture, evolved and accepted by material sense, is exposed and rejected by spiritual sense.

Intelligent hope is inextinguishable. Even as the obscurity of night, having no fount of projection or replenishment, cannot help yielding to the radiance of solar light, so the mortal belief in iniquity, error, terror, lacking a true cause or starting point, cannot, in the long run, withstand the advancing light of spiritual understanding, which outshines mental confusion and dissension. To this light all must eventually turn for redemption, pacification, and unification. The day is dawning when men will no longer regard one another as enemies, but will solve their common problems as friends.

If moral rectitude were to vanish from the earth, and every human being were to lose his ability to distinguish between right and wrong, general chaos would ensue. But there is too much good expressed for this to be possible. Amid the welter of current events and the pretensions of so-called material might, it is becoming apparent to men of clearer vision that moral and spiritual regeneration alone can right the world's wrongs and bring about the deeply longed-for peace of righteousness between men and nations. It is becoming evident that a "kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation" (Matthew 12:25). Everyone is destined to learn that the might of God, universal Love, is available for the salvation of every sufferer in the flesh, every repentant or willful sinner, every self-engrossed sorrower.

To judge of a personal or general situation from its darkest side is misleading and disheartening. Christian Science advocates neither blind optimism nor purposeless pessimism. It develops in its students a logical understanding of Spirit, God, and practical utilization of the divine power. To those who seem to be losing heart, it says in the words of Elihu to his afflicted friend (Job 32:8), "There is a spirit in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." From the Almighty proceeds the only might. When Job accepted and trusted this illuminating fact, he recovered the health, companionship, and prosperity of which he had been bereft during the night of false belief. His awakened spiritual understanding of the true God and his own true individuality won him the victory over adversity.

Christian Science likewise brings to men the understanding of spiritual might as the sole remedy for human woe. It calls to their attention this rousing admonition in Isaiah (Isaiah 33:13): "Hear, ye that are far off, what I have done; and, ye that are near, acknowledge my might." The divine fact that the might of God, divine Principle, is irrevocably right gives to one who reveres and obeys it fresh vision, courage, and confidence to carry on. The influence of Spirit or divine Principle is manifested in higher morality, which is the forerunner of entire spirituality.

On page 104 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes this appeal to the divine righteousness latent in every individual: "Who wants to be mortal, or would not gain the true ideal of Life and recover his own individuality? I will love, if another hates. I will gain a balance on the side of good, my true being. This alone gives me the forces of God wherewith to overcome all error."

Through spiritual understanding the student of Christian Science acknowledges that God, divine Principle, constitutes the only genuine presence and power. On this basis he resists the temptations and deceptions of material sense. According to his spiritual enlightenment and multiplied fidelity he proves his heritage as an heir of God, a heritage in which there is no taint of sin, disease, failure, deterioration, or annihilation—a heritage which is discernible by every earnest and teachable individual.

With ever-unfolding serenity, poise, and gratitude, the student of Christian Science proves that "the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day" (Proverbs 4:18). In the Love-illumined pathway of spiritual awareness the might of right is eternally supreme.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## La Force spirituelle, c'est le Droit

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

MESURANT TOUTES LES SITUATIONS d'après ses propres normes, le sens matériel déclare que la force est matérielle et que cette force prime le droit. Mensongère et sans substance, cette prétention fait supposer que Dieu, l'Esprit, serait inefficace et négligeable. Aussi le soi-disant colosse du matérialisme développe-t-il chez ses adeptes des ambitions fallacieuses, une foi mal orientée, des efforts stériles.

Mais à quiconque a des oreilles pour entendre, le prophète Zacharie adresse cet appel (Zacharie 4:6): "Ce n'est ni par la puissance ni par la force, mais c'est par mon esprit, dit l'Éternel des armées." L'humanité a soif de paix. Tôt ou tard les hommes comprendront que l'inimitié sous une forme quelconque est avant tout dirigée contre Dieu, le bien suprême, la perfection absolue. Ils verront aussi que cette inimitié fondamentale est la cause première de l'hostilité personnelle, raciale, nationale ou internationale, des compétitions, des luttes, des actes destructifs. Par conséquent, seule la compréhension correcte du pouvoir divin peut dans la pensée humaine faire disparaître l'inimitié et de ce fait supprimer les désastres qu'elle entraînerait.

Pour leur propre malheur, beaucoup sont enclins à négliger ce qui est spirituellement essentiel en faveur de choses moins importantes — plaisir des sens ou possessions éphémères. Dans des proportions inouïes, ce culte de la matière semble égarer aujourd'hui les gouvernements et les peuples, dont plusieurs, pour obtenir un avantage temporaire, adoptent des mobiles et des méthodes erronés. Selon toute apparence, il en résulte ce que le prophète Ésaïe constatait voici bien des siècles (Ésaïe 59:14): "Le jugement s'est retiré en arrière, et la justice se tient éloignée; car la vérité trébuche sur la place publique, et la droiture ne peut entrer." Ce pénible tableau, que produit et qu'accepte le sens matériel, est démasqué par le sens spirituel qui le rejette.

L'espérance intelligente est inextinguible. Les ténèbres nocturnes n'ont pas de source et rien ne les alimente, aussi ne peuvent-elles s'opposer à la lumière du soleil; de même la croyance mortelle à l'iniquité, à l'erreur, aux terreurs n'a ni point de départ ni cause véritable, de sorte qu'elle ne peut résister indéfiniment à la lumière progressive de la compréhension spirituelle qui chasse la confusion mentale et les dissensions. C'est vers cette lumière que tous doivent tôt ou tard se tourner pour le salut, la pacification, l'unification. Le jour approche où les hommes, cessant de se tenir pour des ennemis, résoudront en amis leurs problèmes communs.

Si la rectitude morale disparaissait de la terre et que tous les êtres humains perdissent la faculté de discerner le droit d'avec l'injustice, il en résulterait un chaos général. Mais le bien s'exprime à un trop haut degré pour que cette hypothèse se réalise. A travers la tourmente actuelle et les prétentions de ce qu'on nomme la force matérielle, les hommes dont la vue mentale est claire se rendent compte que seule une régénération spirituelle et morale peut rectifier les torts dont souffre le monde et faire régner entre les individus et les nations la juste paix ardemment attendue. On remarque de plus en plus que "tout royaume divisé contre lui-même est dévasté" (Matthieu 12:25). Chacun doit apprendre que la puissance de Dieu, de l'Amour universel, est accessible pour sauver ceux qui souffrent dans la chair, les pécheurs repentants ou rebelles, les affligés qui s'absorbent dans leur chagrin.

Juger d'une situation personnelle ou générale sous son aspect le plus sombre, c'est faire fausse route et s'exposer au découragement. La Science Chrétienne ne préconise ni l'optimisme aveugle ni le pessimisme stérile. Chez ceux qui l'étudient, elle développe une compréhension logique de Dieu, de l'Esprit, une utilisation pratique du pouvoir divin. Aux humains qui semblent perdre courage, elle dit, à l'instar d'Élihu s'adressant à son ami dans la détresse (Job 32:8): "C'est l'esprit dont les hommes sont animés, c'est le souffle du Tout-Puissant qui les rend intelligents." La seule force est celle qui vient du Tout-Puissant. Lorsque Job accepta ce fait révélateur et qu'il y mit sa confiance, il recouvra la santé, l'affection de son entourage, la prospérité dont l'avaient privé les ténèbres de la fausse croyance. S'éveillant à la compréhension spirituelle du vrai Dieu et de sa propre individualité véritable, il obtint la victoire sur l'adversité.

A son tour, la Science Chrétienne apporte aux hommes la compréhension de la force spirituelle comme unique remède aux maux humains. Elle attire leur attention sur ce vibrant appel d'Ésaïe (Ésaïe 33:13): "Vous qui êtes loin, écoutez ce que j'ai fait; et vous qui êtes près, connaissez ma force." Le divin fait que la puissance de Dieu, du Principe, est irrévocablement juste, donne une vision, une fermeté, un courage nouveaux à qui révère cette puissance et s'y montre docile. L'influence de l'Esprit ou du divin Principe se manifeste par une moralité plus haute, avant-courrière de la spiritualité complète.

A la page 104 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, s'adresse en ces termes à la droiture dont la source est divine et que chacun possède au moins à l'état latent: "Qui désire être mortel? Qui ne voudrait acquérir le véritable idéal de la Vie et recouvrer sa propre individualité? Je persiste à aimer, si d'autres haïssent. J'obtiendrai un surplus dans le domaine du bien, de mon être véritable. Cela seul me permet de vaincre l'erreur grâce aux forces de Dieu."

Par la compréhension spirituelle, le Scientiste Chrétien reconnaît que Dieu, le divin Principe, constitue la seule véritable présence ou puissance. Sur cette base il résiste aux tentations et aux supercheries du sens matériel. Dans la mesure où il est spirituellement éclairé et constamment fidèle, il prouve qu'il est héritier de Dieu; or cet héritage, qui ne comporte aucune trace de péché, de maladie, d'insuccès, de déchéance ou d'annihilation, est à la portée de tout disciple sérieux et docile.

Avec une sérénité, un équilibre mental, une gratitude toujours en progrès, le Scientiste Chrétien prouve que "le sentier des justes est comme la lumière brillante, dont l'éclat augmente jusqu'à ce que le jour soit dans sa splendeur" (Proverbes 4:18). L'Amour illumine le sentier de la vigilance spirituelle, où la force du droit est à jamais suprême.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## Schumann-Heink Did It Her Own Way

ONCE MY POWERS of imitation almost got me into serious trouble, although I was innocent that time—for once! It was at Bayreuth. I was to sing in "The Meistersingers," and was late in coming from America, and not in time for all the rehearsals. I sang at only one, and Cosima Wagner was all upset, of course, and dreadfully excited. She gave me directions and told me to do so-and-so and in such-and-such a way. Well, because I adored her, and was so anxious to do just what she wanted, I made such a good imitation of her that the whole orchestra burst out laughing. . . .

"My dear Erda" (she always called me Erda), "I think you had better play your Magdalena as you are used to, and not as I told you to. Never mind me. If you will remember to go this side of the stage and so on and so forth, that is enough. Do it in your own way, please!" . . .

"How is it, Frau Meisterin, that we can never do as we want to, and that you direct and correct us always, but the Heink, you leave her alone?"

Then Cosima answered: "My dear friends, now I will tell you something. It is important that you leave the Heink alone. She is an individual. She must do it her own way. It is best to let her alone and not direct or harass her, for if you cross her, well—she does something to you!".

So, you see, Cosima recognized and understood all this, the value of it as well as the danger. And my Schumann, who tried to teach me acting, was always getting into a temper about it. That was the one thing he couldn't do for me. I had to work out the acting by myself. He would get so mad when I didn't pay attention.

"Ach," he used to say, "you think you are a great artist, but you don't know what you are doing."

"Well," I'd say, "maybe I don't know what I am doing, but I do it just the same!"

No, I never could copy anyone, so far as acting was concerned—it was instinctive with me. I had to do my parts in my own way—naturally. That is why I am not very good at rehearsals. They think I am not paying attention, but that is not so. I am working things out by myself, and I am always ready when the time comes.

Years later Schumann recognized this himself. He said: "You are a *born* actress. Do it your own way."—From "Schumann-Heink," by MARY LAWTON. (New York: Macmillan.)

## *While Trees Are Ours*

Summer is past. The autumn sun
Proclaims the garden days are done
But lilacs, whose bloom has long gone by,
Still lift their anthems to the sky,
The steadfast pine's fidelity
Promises winter company
And, with the passing of the flowers,
Beauty remains while trees are ours.

Beauty remains while these are ours:
This row of elms, sedate and tall,
The linden by the garden wall,
The maple in its scarlet dress,
The beech tree gray with loveliness.

Soon leafless these, so radiant now,
But they, when their bright leaves are fled,
Against the winter sky will spread
Their delicacy of twig and bough.
The blue spruce shouts with ecstasy
And poems lie thick on every tree.

MARJORIE KNAPP

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 19-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1939

## Modern Farm Methods Urged For Milk Issue

**University of Vermont expert points way to lower the price and to raise consumption.**

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger, dairy expert of the University of Vermont, today laid down the gauntlet of modernized, progressive farming methods as a vital answer to the demands of city consumers for milk at prices that will enable them to make greater use of this basic commodity.

Coming from a Vermonter living in the production center of New England's $150,000,000 milk business, Dr. Ellenberger's challenge to obsolete farming sent back something of an unfamiliar echo from the outlying green hills. Yet the University expert, in warning farmers that high production costs are getting them into more and more trouble did not ignore the "obvious" failures of intown dealers to accept modern methods of distribution that could be enforced, he said, to the advantage of the farmer, distributor, and consumer.

Dr. Ellenberger felt, however, that the distributing end of the business was now making strenuous efforts to hold or reduce its operating costs in order to increase consumption, whereas the production end, he said, is more backward as a rule.

**What Doing**

"And what are farmers doing about their high costs of production?" Dr. Ellenberger asked. He answered: "They are trying through milk control boards and other Government agencies to obtain higher prices from distributors and consumers, thus retarding rather than promoting the natural growth of an industry upon which 25,000 to 30,000 New England farmers depend for their livelihood.

Since Dr. Ellenberger retired some five years ago as chairman of the New England Governors' Dairy Advisory Board, he has watched the increasing tendency of distributors to reach out for modern operating methods as one answer to declining milk consumption in Greater Boston markets. In his former capacity, the Vermont expert was concerned chiefly with the alleged wide spread of profits taken by distributors as the consumer's dollar passed through dealers on its way to farmers. But today, Dr. Ellenberger concentrated on lower production costs, as "a vital factor in affecting consumer prices for the better."

"Approximately 70 to 75 per cent of the price that consumers pay for milk," he said, "goes into production and labor costs. Neither producers, distributors nor organized labor can demand too much as their share of the milk profits and expect no reaction from consumers who sit as judge and jury, enforcing their verdicts against or for the industry by increasing or decreasing their purchases."

**Prices Go Up**

"When milk consumption goes down," the University expert stated, "you can be almost certain that prices are on the way up. And there is plenty of statistical evidence, showing the effect of price changes on volume of business, in the comparative sales of canned and fluid milk."

Dr. Ellenberger pointed out that in the last 10 years, canned milk sales have increased 50 per cent while family milk in bottles has dropped off 2 per cent. Why? In 1919, he explained, one pound of evaporated milk cost the same as a quart of milk, whereas today "canned milk is 35 to 40 per cent less in price on the same basis."

Labor must do its share to bring down costs, Dr. Ellenberger continued, or it may awake to find "that the goose laying the golden egg has been destroyed through diversion of much of the volume of doorstep delivery to cash and carry trade or to some other substitutes."

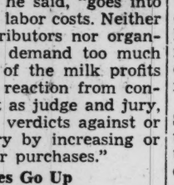
The Vermont authority criticized the retarding influence that some

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Generally cloudy weather with slight temperature change; lowest temperature freezing tonight; Wednesday cloudy with occasional light rain; moderate westerly winds shifting to southwesterly Wednesday.




**Maine:** Partly cloudy in southeast portion tonight; Wednesday cloudy followed by light rain or snow.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Cloudy tonight; Wednesday occasional rain or snow in south and occasional snow in north portion; not much change in temperature.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Cloudy tonight; Wednesday occasional light rain or snow in the interior and occasional light rain on the coast; not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate to fresh west winds tonight shifting to southwest on Wednesday; weather partly overcast tonight and overcast followed by occasional light rain on Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 33 | 32 | New Orleans | 50 | 48 |
| Chicago | 33 | 32 | New York | 35 | 34 |
| Denver | 38 | 36 | Norfolk | 36 | 36 |
| Helena | 38 | 37 | Philadelphia | 38 | 37 |
| Kansas City | 37 | 37 | St. Louis | 35 | 34 |
| Los Angeles | 64 | 62 | San Francisco | 51 | 49 |
| Miami | 46 | 45 | Washington | 39 | 39 |
| Minneapolis | 28 | 27 | | | |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 5.
B—Minimum, Dec. 4.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 6:14 p. m., height 9.4 ft.
Wednesday, 6:49 a. m., height 10.1 ft.
Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m.

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Wide World

**Training Men for Machine Work at Hartford Trade School**

**The program is under supervision of Everett Packard, State Trade School head, and Carl Gray, Chairman of the Commission on Unemployment appointed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin.**

## Senator Lodge Hits Compulsion In Wagner's 'Health' Measure

Recording himself against compulsory sickness insurance, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., declared today his opposition to a major feature of the Wagner National Health bill now before Congress which, he said, could be used to promote the compulsory type of sickness insurance in this country.

Whether insurance or some other measure proposed for the public welfare, Senator Lodge said in an interview, he does "not believe that anything compulsory will work in America."

Particular interest attaches to the position of the Massachusetts Senator on sickness insurance because he is the first Republican to introduce such a bill in the Senate. His legislation calls for insurance that is voluntary.

Senator Lodge predicted that the Wagner bill as written would not be accepted by the Senate. He thought it would be substantially amended, or else that an entirely new bill might be introduced by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

**Foresees "Politics"**

In this case he forecast a political struggle among Democrats over the question, with Mr. McNutt seeking success with a sickness insurance bill designed to be of political value in his campaign for the Presidency.

The sickness insurance issue, Senator Lodge believes, will prove the most important domestic issue to come before the next session of Congress.

His protest against compulsory insurance as a possible application of the Wagner bill, grows out of the Federal grants of money which the Wagner bill would give to states setting up state systems of medical care. Mr. Lodge believes that the Federal funds might be used in various states as the medium for establishing compulsory sickness insurance.

He said he agreed with the American Medical Association and other medical bodies hostile to compulsory sickness insurance in their concern that this system would bar the patient from selecting his own physician and might lead to "political control" of the physicians and dentists involved.

His own bill is being redrawn and improved in scope, he reported.

**Wants Voluntary Basis**

The Massachusetts Senator intends to fight for two objectives in whatever sickness insurance bill is enacted, he said. He wants the Nation's initial experiment with such insurance to be economical, avoiding sweeping expenditures "until we know where we are going." And he wants any sickness insurance program on a voluntary basis.

If a sickness insurance system is set up by Congress this winter, it should be operated out of present funds of the Social Security Board, presumably the Old Age Assistance Fund, and be limited in scope, Senator Lodge said.

One criticism of New Deal legislation, desirable as may be its goal of social uplift, he noted, is the penchant for large expenditures before a system has been tested. This must be avoided in present proposals, he added.

Whatever sickness insurance measure is enacted at this coming second session of the 76th Congress must begin with small appropriations and without new taxation, the Senator declared. When its administration has been worked out on a determined practical basis, the system can be expanded, if so desired, to embrace a wide measure of the population and a special tax to finance such a broad program be adopted.

## Inmates Give $50 To Pardoned Man

When Antonio Giannetti, recently pardoned lifer, leaves Norfolk Prison Colony next week after serving 27 years behind prison bars, he will carry in his wallet $50 granted to him by the Inmates' Council at the Colony, the second man in the institution's history to receive such personal aid.

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Corrections, who revealed the grant today, pointed to it as evidence of how highly the inmates at Norfolk regard the pardoning of Giannetti, who, when he is released, will sail for Italy to join his family, in accordance with the terms of his release.

The only other instance of similar aid, Mr. Lyman said, occurred when a paroled inmate was given $25 to help him make his way.

Ordinarily, Mr. Lyman explained, the Inmates' Council extends aid only to needy families of prisoners. Ten per cent of the profits of the canteen is set aside in a welfare fund for this purpose, he said.

The funds are administered by the Council composed of two inmates, appointed by the inmates themselves, and one prison officer, inasmuch as the canteen profits, according to law, must be used for the benefit of the inmates and the prison officers.

The purchase of radios to entertain the inmates was financed from these funds, Mr. Lyman said, in explaining how the money is spent.

## Less Often Milk Delivery Planned

The screech of brakes as the milkman pulls up, the clatter of bottles at the door and the mechanical din as he shifts gears to depart will soon be a one-or-twice-a-week interruption to "ten more winks," according to Howard W. Selby, General Manager of the United Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Association.

This news forecast for those who prefer their morning sleep uninterrupted was made at the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Statler yesterday. Mr. Selby said that because of improved electric refrigeration in the hom , "you are going to accept your milk deliveries only once or twice a week."

The change, he said, would bring reduced prices because of reduced distribution costs.

## Railroads Plan To Cut Fares For Holidays

Described by railroad officials as the "lowest priced rail fares ever offered for Christmas and New Year's travel," the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads announced today round trips on Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1 of one cent a mile in coaches.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford and Boston and Albany, together with the B. & M. and Maine Central, also will offer round trip fares of two cents a mile effective on "going" trips between Dec. 20 and Jan. 1 and "returning" any time up to and including Jan. 10. While these rates apply to coach travel, they will also be usable in sleeping and parlor cars upon payment of additional amounts.

## Protest Against Needless Killing

Protests were voiced today against the needless slaughter of human beings as well as of animals that accompanies seasons of hunting for so-called sport, as the one-week "open season" on deer opened in this State.

Remembering that 11 persons were slain in hunting accidents in Maine in the two-month season just closed, James E. Agnew, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game, urged hunters "to make sure of their target before shooting."

The heavy human toll as well as the suffering caused to thousands of deer—there were 16,000 slain in Maine in the season just ended—led humane societies to protest against the hunting of animals, except for food.

"Hunters who shoot just for the fun of it are not real sportsmen," said Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the American Humane Education Society.

### Ford Hall Forum

Russia's aims and plans will be discussed by Louis Fischer, newspaper correspondent and author of a book. "The Soviet in World Affairs," when he talks on "Moscow—the Dangerous Enigma" at Ford Hall Forum Sunday evening. Mr. Fischer has a background of 18 years of newspaper work in Europe and Asia and spent several of those years in Moscow.

## Boston Housing Issue: More Funds Earmarked

Both Government and private industry, in so far as housing is concerned, are interested today primarily in the small home, costing from $4,500 down, Jacob Crane, Assistant United States Housing Administrator of Washington, and Prof. John E. Burchard, Director of the Bemis Foundation at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said in a joint interview during the Division of Industry Conference yesterday of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs here.

Both Mr. Crane and Professor Burchard were agreed that low-cost housing was a national rather than a local problem in spite of differences in construction costs in different parts of the country—perhaps the most flaring example of this being in the contrast between Cleveland, Ohio, and Los Angeles, Calif. The two experts were one in declaring that, while strife to some extent has attended the growth of every American industry, the fight in the housing industry is one that has been long drawn and too far continued.

Mr. Burchard declared that private enterprise should support city planning commissions and Government research in housing, letting Government take over the low-cost field as regards general supervision. This is necessitated, said Mr. Burchard, by the large amount of "racketeering" which makes construction costs so high.

"There can be no good, long-range housing program without a city plan," Mr. Burchard stated; "and any housing project, large or small, public or private, which ignores the city plan, is potentially a slum on the day of its dedication, though its baths be lined with marble."

Mr. Burchard made a plea for further and integrated Governmental effort in technical research. Mr. Crane's plea was for the continuation of the temporary subsidy which makes it possible for private capital to flow into the low-rental housing field.

"The building of houses," Mr. Crane said, "has been traditionally a private enterprise in this country. It has been in the lower-income brackets that we've gotten stuck. That is the big market, and it is so largely for two reasons: (1) there needs to be a channel for the flow of private funds which can get a fair return from that investment; and (2), there also is a need for fundamental and far-reaching research, co-ordination, and integration of construction methods.

"On both of these stoppages, Governmental activity is required."

After extended debate marked by heated personal charges which threw the body into an uproar, the City Council last night authorized the Boston Housing Authority to accept commitments of funds from the Federal Government up to $50,000,000 for low-rent housing projects. The limit was previously $27,000,000, of which $19,000,000 has already been allocated to the projects now under construction at Charlestown, South Boston, Roxbury, and the South End. The Old Harbor Village project, now completed, was financed by an earlier allotment.

John A. Breen, Chairman of the Housing Authority, told the Council that the Federal Government has already earmarked $16,000,000 for housing in Boston in addition to the $19,000,000 represented by the four projects under construction. This would bring the total for Boston to $35,000,000, or $8,000,000 above the old limit.

**Might Be Lost**

Mr. Breen produced a telegram from Nathan Straus, Federal Housing Administrator, saying that this earmarked $8,000,000 would have to be distributed to other cities unless Boston acted to accept it by raising the limit.

Chairman Breen expressed the hope that additional earmarkings will be made available to Boston next spring. He disclosed that studies of nine possible housing sites in various sections of the city are being made.

The exchange of personal remarks came after Councilors Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., and Perlie Dyar Chase had delivered vigorous denunciations of Federal housing.

**Cites Budget Hearings**

Councilor Clement A. Norton arose to reply, and in the course of his remarks shouted, "Shame on you, you friends of slums," and challenged Councilor Chase to repeat his remarks before his constituents at a given place and date. When Councilor Chase finally got the floor, he launched an attack on Councilor Norton, accusing him of inconsistency on various occasions. He was ruled out of order when he began to chide Mr. Norton for failing to attend the hearings of the budget committee, of which Mr. Chase is chairman, last winter.

Mr. Norton replied with the salvo, "Your budget hearings were a disgrace," and was continuing to speak when Councilor Henry Shattuck arose and demanded that Mr. Norton be stopped, in "all fairness." Mr. Shattuck walked around the chamber to Mr. Norton's seat and told Mr. Norton he thought the latter had been "extremely unfair."

## 'Child Accounting' Boston Plan

Consolidation of six departments of the Boston school system into a bureau of child accounting, which will include central statistics and employment bureaus, was tentatively approved by the School Committee at its regular weekly meeting last night.

The plan provides for centralization of the departments of commercial co-ordination, vocational guidance, attendance, educational investigation and measurements, the Continuation high school and the new Vocational high school and Opportunity school. It provides for a single office for school statistics, which are at present gathered independently by a number of departments.

The statistics bureau would be used as a basis for educational research, publicity and curriculum revision.

The proposed reorganization, which has been sponsored by Chairman Henry J. Smith, was tabled by the Committee last spring.

The Board of Superintendents reported that lowering the quota of pupils per teacher in the first grade made possible the employment of 14 more temporary teachers and reduced the number of double grades from 55 to 52.

## Pleas for Special Session Continue

With the persistence of water dripping on stone, demands for a special legislative session are being dropped upon the State House by Legislators who lost 50 per cent of their two-year salary when biennial sessions were adopted.

The latest request reached Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, yesterday, from Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston, who joined in the popular refrain of calling for a special session to care for the aged and unemployed.

These two reasons are the most popular of the many proposals to gain an extraordinary session. The demands for a special session to care for the aged has received the greatest support and is the idea of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Under the Federation's plan the law-makers should be called in to draft "an amendment to allow Massachusetts to obtain for its cities and towns the maximum Federal grant of $20 a month for the needy aged individual instead of $15 per month which the present statute permits." Both President Cotton of the Senate and Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House, have stated that a special session is unnecessary to meet this situation.

Other reasons for the special session suggested by Senator Burke include changes in county legislation, study of the small loans problem, deliberation on appropriations for highway maintenance and consideration of the 200,000 unemployed as well as the 115,000 employed on the WPA.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

**Free public lecture on Christian Science** by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, Malden, 8 p. m.

### Theaters

**Copley—**
"The Great American Family," by Robert Chapin and Charles King. Presented by Alan Gray Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

**Plymouth—**
"Tobacco Road" by Jack Kirkland With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Shubert—**
"Three After Three," musical comedy Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, Mary Brian, and Stepin Fetchit. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

**Wilbur—**
"When We Are Married," by J. B. Priestley. With Estelle Winwood, Alison Skipworth, J. C. Nugent, Percy Kilbride, and Ann Andrews. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Movies

**Brookline Village—**
Anna Neagle in "Nurse Edith Cavell." 3:30, 6:35 9:40. Also "News Is Made at Night," with Preston Foster. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"The Under-Pup," with Gloria Jean. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Intermezzo," with Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman. 3:50, 6:50, 9:55.

**Exeter—**
"Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Johnny Downs and Mary Carlisle. 2, 4:55, 7:45.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"On Dress Parade," featuring the Dead End Kids. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:25. Paramount: 9, 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Main Street Lawyer," with Edward Ellis and Anita Louise. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:40.

**Fine Arts—**
"Escape From Yesterday," featuring Annabella. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also "The Ski Chase." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10.

**Keith Memorial—**
"20,000 Men a Year," with Randolph Scott and Preston Foster. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Day-Time Wife," featuring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

**Metropolitan—**
"Rulers of the Sea," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lockwood. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan in City of Darkness," featuring Sidney Toler and Lynn Bari. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

**Normandie—**
"Buried Alive." Also "In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis.

**Repertory—**
"Invitation to Happiness," with Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne. Also "Topper Takes a Trip," featuring Constance Bennett. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

**R. K. O., Boston—**
"That's Right, You're Wrong," with Kay Kyser, Adolphe Menjou and Lucille Ball. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:55, 10:40. Stage show: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Too Busy to Work," with the Joyce Family. Scollay 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

**South Station Theater—**
"Football Review," Story of Death Bomb, Blue Danube waltzes, latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State and Orpheum—**
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Another Thin Man." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 1010. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 5, 8:35.

**Trans-Lux—**
"The Dark Angel," with Fredric March and Merle Oberon. 9:36 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30 9:35. Also "Stop, Look and Love." 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

**Tremont—**
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also Irene Dunne in "Love Affair." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m.

**Radio—Page 14**

**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

**Uptown—**
"Everything's On Ice," starring Irene Dare. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Jamaica Inn," starring Charles Laughton. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

**University—**
Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray in "Honeymoon in Bali." 3, 6:20, 9:35. Also Jackie Cooper in "What a Life." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow, Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier in "Wuthering Heights." Also "Wife, Husbnd and Friend," with Loretta Young and Warner Baxter.

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—**
"The Rains Came," featuring Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy, and George Brent. Also "Miracles for Sale," featuring Robert Young and Florence Rice. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

### Music

**Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—**
Open House Concert. Helen Sanderson, soprano; David Glazer, clarinet; Elmer Schoettle, Arthur Bliss and Helen Keaney, pianists. 8:15.

**Jordan Hall—**
Concert by the Apollo Club. William Haddon, pianist; Earl Weidner, organist. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15.

### Tomorrow

**Symphony Hall—**
Second in the series of Youth Concerts.: Seventy members of the Boston Symphony Orchesra. Wheeler Beckett, direcor. 3:30.

**Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—**
Concert by the MacDowell Club, assisted by the Durrell String Quartet. 3.

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour on Chinese Art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

## Study of Skiing Put in Curriculum

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Fryeburg, Maine, Dec. 5

Fryeburg Academy is about to initiate in its regular curriculum a course in skiing. The instructor is to be Hannes Schneider, Austrian ski professional, who has been added to the teaching staff.

Plans call for three instruction periods a week for all students from freshmen to seniors. Mr. Schneider will be assisted in his classes by Anton Matt, Otto Tschol and Franz Koessler.

## Vital Parley On 'Deadline' Of New Haven

The Board of Trustees of the New Haven Railroad met with the Department of Public Utilities under Chairman Francis M. McKeown at the State House this afternoon on the question of the railroad's compliance with the D. P. U. order directing 72 of its stations in Massachusetts be reopened.

The deadline for compliance with the order is Thursday, Dec. 7. But there are several steps that the railroad or the D. P. U. may take if the stations are not opened. Upon statements from officials close to the railroad, a course of action by the Trustees was discussed this afternoon, to be followed by an announcement of the New Haven's position.

**State Files Exception**

Meanwhile the Attorney General's office today filed an exception with the Interstate Commerce Commission to the report of an I. C. C. examiner recommending the reorganization of the New Haven Railroad be carried out independent of the Old Colony situation.

The exception signed by Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Edward O. Proctor, First Assistant, and J. Burke Sullivan another Assistant Attorney General, declared evidence introduced by the examiner "does not warrant a finding that independent operation of the Old Colony system is possible."

Operation of the Old Colony, the exception declared, is no longer possible independently of the New Haven because it has no rolling stock, other equipment, or necessary capital, and therefore any reorganization of the New Haven should include its subsidiary, the Old Colony.

**Serves Populous Area**

The importance of including the Old Colony with the New Haven proceedings, the exception stated, lies in the fact that this transportation system is the "only method of serving the need of approximately 2,000,000 people residing and doing business in southeastern Massachusetts." In this area, it was added, there is a total land and property value of $2,800,000,000.

## Democrats 'Take' High Court Soon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Early next year Democrats will have a majority on the bench of the First Circuit Court of Appeals for the first time in the Court's history. And if reports that Judge Scott Wilson, Maine, will retire soon after Jan. 11, 1940, are true, Democrats will have all three seats on the bench.

Successors to the seat vacated by Judge James M. Morton, Jr., Fall River, Mass., and for Judge Wilson's place on the bench if he retires, already have received tentative approval from officials of the Justice Department, it was learned.

Present plans call for the nomination by President Roosevelt of Judge John C. Mahoney of the Federal District Court at Providence, R. I., to succeed Judge Morton. Officials are considering recommending appointment of Robert P. Bingham, Manchester, N. H., son of a former Judge of the same Court, for Judge Wilson's seat.

Earlier this year the President named Calvert Magruder, former general counsel for the Labor Relations Board and the Wage-Hour Division, to succeed Judge George H. Bingham of Manchester.

The First Circuit includes Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Puerto Rico.

## Quinn-Dolan Property In Florida Is Attached

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 5 (AP)—The Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company has asked the Circuit Court here to prevent the transfer of any property of J. Walter Quinn that he may be holding for Edmund L. Dolan, former City Treasurer of Boston.

The suit for injunction ties up a Sunset Isles home formerly occupied by Dolan and valued at $37,500, vacant lots at Normandy Beach on which no valuation was placed, and a 48-foot gasoline cruiser, Gaetaena, now on the ways of a Miami drydock company.

The suit is part of the company's attempt to collect money it made good to the city of Boston for irregularities charged to Dolan while he was City Treasurer.

## Tobin Studies Stamp Scheme At First Hand

**He and welfare official go to Providence — Trial in Boston expected sometime later on.**

Stating before his departure, that from what he knew of the plan "it apparently was an improvement over the old system of free distribution of food," Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, accompanied by Daniel A. Murphy, Business Manager of the City's Department of Public Welfare, left for Providence, R. I., this afternoon for first-hand study of how the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation "food stamp" system is working out.

The Mayor said he thought "it would be helpful to City officials to see first-hand how the plan works." It is felt in official circles that sooner or later the plan will be adopted in Boston.

**First Day's Results**

Mayor Tobin's trip to Providence was prompted by enthusiastic reports from that City, where the plan went into operation yesterday, that at the close of business for the day 508 relief recipients had bought a total of $1,450 in orange stamps—for normal food purchases—and had received free half that amount again in blue stamps.

The blue stamps are given out free at the rate of 50 cents of blue stamps for every $1 of orange stamps purchased with cash. The blue stamps are to be used only to buy foods which are in surplus production of the farm and thus in danger of glutting the market.

In addition, Providence officials pointed out, food-order recipients, who are entitled to blue stamps without buying orange stamps, were given $273 in blue stamps.

Besides the 508 who participated in inaugurating the plan by purchasing stamps, about 1,000 others made inquiries as to the method and details of the plan, officials said.

It was estimated that about 13,200 families on relief in Providence will be eligible to use the plan.

All surplus commodities depots operated by the Government for the distribution of food in Providence for the past six years were closed yesterday. Beginning today, these free foods go through the regular channels in Providence, thus increasing the sales of retail food stores and widening the market of the farmer.

**Business Gain Seen**

Grocers of the City saw in the plan a potential increase of $750,000 annually in sales.

Blue stamps are good for the purchase of butter, eggs, raisins, prunes, flour, apples, pears, onions, dried beans, cornmeal and pork lard. This list will vary, in season, including oranges and grapefruit, fresh vegetables and berries in summer.

Liquor and tobacco cannot be purchased with stamps.

Grocers get their cash for the stamps from the Federal Government within three days of clearing them through a local audit office. In practice they will turn them over to the wholesale grocers, who are heartily in favor of the plan, or to Providence banks.

To make certain that relief families will actually receive more food under the plan, the Government has a signed agreement from the Mayor and from the Rhode Island State Welfare Commissioner that relief standards will not be reduced in Providence while this plan is operative.

## One Vessel Saved As Other Sought

While searching for the scallop dragger "Madeline and Flora," which has been missing for several days, the Coast Guard patrol boat General Greene today reported by radio that it had located the disabled Canadian gasoline boat Amacitia, 125 miles east by north of Boston Lightship, and was towing it into port. The Amacitia sailed from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, early Monday morning with a cargo of lobsters for Boston. The General Greene's message said the Amacitia's cargo had been lost and that she was waterlogged. The Amacitia was due in Boston yesterday. Her crew of seven under the command of Capt. Martin Frampton, apparently was safe.

The patrol boat Argo and other Coast Guard craft are continuing the search for the "Madeline and Flora" which is now six days overdue at Rockland, Maine, with nine aboard.

## Jury Assembles On Wire Tapping

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—A Federal grand jury assembled here for United States District Attorney J. Howard McGrath to present a report of his investigation, directed against Rhode Island public officials, into wire tapping operations.

Mr. McGrath, who took over the investigation after telephones in the residences of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket and of Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony in Providence were found to be tapped, said he had subpoenaed records of a number of firms and individuals for presentation to the grand jury, but declined to identify the records further.

# Vermont Kitchens and Barns Throb and Glow With Current

**The Week in Vermont**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 5—In isolated rural areas of northern Vermont, some 500 farm families began to experience the benefits of electricity on completion and dedication last week of two co-operative electric plants, one at South Cambridge in Lamoille County, and the other at East Montpelier in Washington County. Both co-operatives were organized under the U. S. Rural Electrification Administration and control about 150 miles of power lines. An earlier Federally sponsored co-operative, comprising about 100 miles of line, has been serving Eden, Lowell, and adjacent communities in Orleans County for several months past.

Farm families receiving the latest service staged home celebrations. On the male side of farmsteads, there was pleasure that new electrically operated milking machines and milk cooling units could be installed. Power saws and other electrically operated machinery was envisioned, and there was relief that fire hazards could be lessened as electric lighting in barns superseded the old oil lantern. On the distaff side, there was still greater happiness as a jolt was administered to age-old kitchen drudgery. Statements of farm wives indicated that electrification of the kitchen would follow as fast as finances permitted; the electric iron replacing the old flatiron on the wood-heated range, electric pump units and flowing water from faucets replacing the old hand pump, modern refrigeration, power sewing and washing machines and toasters.

Small wood industries and two score rural schools also will benefit under the new co-operatives. The latter will enjoy some of the advantages which up to the present had been denied them, such as better lighting, radios and opportunity for motion pictures.

While power will be furnished the Cambridge co-operative by privately owned public utilities, the current for the East Montpelier project is supplied by its own diesel-engined plant erected at a cost of $25,000. From this plant, rural areas of the towns of East Montpelier and Calais will be serviced. It is hoped, in the Spring, that an additional 100 miles of wiring may be added to include Cabot, Plainfield, Marshfield and other rural areas in Middlesex.

An all-day program in honor of the event was given in South Cambridge Community Hall. Ceremonies were held, too, in East Montpelier. Gov. George D. Aiken threw the switch which sent the power hurtling over the South Cambridge lines in the morning, and played a similar part in the afternoon at the East Montpelier dedication. He spoke briefly at each place, expressing pleasure at the new services and conveniences placed at the disposal of Vermont farm families.

### Shift at Prison

Although Lawrence F. McGovern, former official of the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., this week took over the duties of warden of Vermont State Prison at Windsor, succeeding Martin K. Judd, the public is still in the dark as to the exact reasons for the change. A full report is to be given Commissioner Timothy C. Dale by Mr. McGovern, who has been investigating conditions at the prison since Nov. 8.

### Light on South America

Penetration of totalitarian states into South American countries and steps taken by the United States to check the movement were pointed out by Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican minority leader in the U. S. Senate, addressing the Rotarians of his home city of Burlington, this week. Senator Austin asserted that importation of airplanes and airplane parts by South American countries from totalitarian states had increased 300 per cent in the last two years, and he added that the Colombian Army (the country nearest the Panama Canal) was commanded almost entirely by German officers. He discussed many other evidences of penetration brought to light in studies made by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The United States, the Senator said, has now made the minimum provision against outside aggression. Coast defenses have been increased and strengthened, Army and Navy personnel enlarged, new air bases established and even new locks built for the Panama Canal, lifeline of American communication between the oceans.

### Brown Tuition Raised

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5 — Tuition at Brown University will be increased to $450 beginning with the academic year 1940-41, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown, has announced. The $50 jump, made necessary by "a decrease in the income from the endowment funds of the university," will be effective for all undergraduate men in the college and undergraduate women in Pembroke College.

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Electrical Servants Lighten Housework


## *Surveys Dairy Farm Problems*

**Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger**
**Head of Department of Animal and Dairy Husbandry, University of Vermont.**

# Modern Farm Methods Urged

*(Continued from Page 13)*

milk control boards exert upon the dairy industry by standing in the way of market adjustments promising to decrease production and distributing costs. He felt that dairy co-operatives and marketing agencies often seek to justify their existence by raising prices rather than encouraging increased returns through lower consumer prices and larger markets.

The inevitable result of high milk prices, he said, is seen in the lowering of consumption, increased competition from out-of-New England-sources, and rising pressure from the purveyors of substitute materials. Higher prices cannot long be used to sidestep progress in efficient production, without jeopardizing the whole industry, he added.

He challenged producer groups to shift the balance of effort away from price boosting campaigns to organized drives for more modernized production methods.

Campaign material for the next 10 years of dairy progress was furnished by Dr. Ellenberger in the following proposals:

1. Producers should endeavor to understand the problems of their distributors and lend their good will to the efforts to erase these problems.

2. Distributors should assist producers to belong to Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, to use registered sires, produce better roughage and make higher quality milk.

3. Both co-operative and proprietary distributors should give every possible aid to producers, since in the long run both producers and distributors will profit.

4. There should exist a philosophy of understanding and good will, not distrust and fear, between producer and distributor. The producer has a right to expect satisfactory, sanitary processing methods to be done as cheaply as possible, just as the distributor has the right to expect that milk will be produced efficiently and economically.

**An Industrial Engineer Looks at the Milk Problem in the Next Article in This Series.**

### *Today on WRUL*

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill program.
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: Symphonic music; news in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation." Capt. Hilding Carlson.

# Trees Planned As Huntington Avenue Mall

*(Continued from Page 1)*

are being discussed by City officials.

Commissioner Long's plan provides that when a Boston-bound motorist drives past the Opera House, where the subway begins, his eyes will fall on a safety island planted with European Linden trees and a lawn in place of the old streetcar reservation. Along the sidewalks, also, there will be trees as far as Massachusetts Avenue. From there to Copley Square the row of trees in the center will continue, but there will be none along the sidewalks.

**Strip Down Center**

The question of how wide this beautiful strip shall be is under discussion. Mr. Long would be delighted to have it a full 25 feet wide, and so would City Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay, who gave impetus to the beautification program recently by securing City Council action favoring such improvement.

The City Planning Board, which has a voice in such matters, is chiefly interested in having the traffic separator along the center, according to Frank Malley, secretary. How wide it shall be is a question upon which the Planning Board is open-minded. The minimum would be four feet, Mr. Malley states, but the Board would not oppose making it wide enough for at least one row of trees. A maximum, he suggests, should be 20 feet. This would be room enough for an automobile to make a U-turn at street corners, and probably for two rows of trees.

George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, whose department, along with the Transit Commission, does the actual work of restoring the roadway to good condition, favors leaving sufficient area for beautification.

**Property Improvement**

Such improvement will help to improve the tone of the surrounding area, in the opinion of some observers. "It should gradually increase property values along Huntington Avenue by making it an attractive place to shop," observed Mr. Chase.

With one row of trees along the center from the Opera House to Copley Square, Mr. Long estimates the project would require at least 250 trees, which can be obtained in New York State for $5 apiece. Planting would be done by Works Projects Administration labor. The European Linden trees he has in mind are of the Fulgaris variety, insect-resisting, and easy to grow with limited care. Within a few years they reach the height of 20 feet, and under unusually favorable conditions they eventually grow to a height of 60 feet.

### Electricity Rates Reduced in Quincy

Reduction in electric rates in Quincy for commercial and domestic consumers amounting to about four per cent, effecting an estimated total savings of about $60,000 a year, has been made possible following a series of conferences between officials of the city and company, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy announced today.

The new schedule which provides for a $1 minimum for domestic consumers and a $3 monthly minimum for commercial users, must now be approved by the State Public Utilities Commission before it becomes effective Jan. 1.

# Harvard Sets Up a Director Of Placement

As a further step in the conciliation of his "opposition" in the faculty, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, has created the new post of placement director for the benefit of dismissed teachers, it was announced today. John M. Russell, formerly Assistant to the President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, will fill the position beginning next February.

Every year nearly 100 young men who have taught at Harvard must be placed elsewhere; they must go "up or out," and many cannot go "up" because there are so few permanent positions on the staff. For such men, placement has in the past been informal, almost accidental; the College provided only a clearing house for information concerning available vacancies.

Need for a placement director became acute last June, when several assistant professors then dismissed could not find good positions in other universities. Much of the bitterness reported to have characterized recent "tenure" debates arose from that fact. Even after Dr. Conant and the faculty had reached an agreement on tenure policy in general, hard feeling apparently remained on the score of future careers for the men immediately affected.

So the first big task Mr. Russell will face, it is being said, will be that of finding acceptable positions for these men. Over the long run, his duties will also include travel to many sections of the country for the purpose of becoming acquainted with placement opportunities in other colleges and universities.

"Freer intercourse and exchange among the several universities of the country, to their mutual benefit", is thus the long-range objective. Better morale among young teachers at Harvard is also expected. Both of these aims were envisaged in the report, now famous at Harvard, of the professorial "Committee of Eight," which overhauled the administrative system of the university from head to foot, and made many of the suggestions around which the history-making "tenure" debate of June to November, 1939, centered.

### Power Service Petitions Heard

No opposition was voiced against the petitions of seven public utility companies of the New England Power Association for authority to serve several central and western Massachusetts communities at a public hearing held yesterday by the State Public Utilities Commission.

The companies and the towns they seek authority to serve follow:

Central Massachusetts Electric Company—Monson, Warren, Wilbraham, West Brookfield, Belchertown, Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, East Longmeadow, and Hampden.

Gardner Electric Light Company—New Braintree and Philipston.

Athol Gas and Electric Company—Orange and Erving.

Northern Berkshire Gas Company—Rawley.

Wachusetts Electric Company—Harvard.

Worcester County Electric Company—Brimfield, Charlton, Dudley, Holland, Leicester, Oxford, and Wales.

Worcester Suburban Electric Company—Auburn, Berlin, Bolton, Mendon, Millville, Northboro, Southboro, and Sutton.

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

6:00 WRUL 11.79mc
11:00 WRUL 11.73mc

**For Wednesday, Dec. 6**

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

**Shortwave**

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

### Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Nicolas' Day." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
London—7:15 p. m.—"Background to the News." GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies; "Empire Notes." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJN, 9.61 meg., 31m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—"Happy Program." PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6m.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6m.
London—11:30 p. m.—To be announced. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.

# Boston Survey Group to Go On In Face of Exhausted Funds

Employees of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Municipal Survey Committee will be at their desks as usual tomorrow morning although the available funds will pay their wages only for the week which ends tonight, they declared at City Hall today.

There is still $277.90 in the Committee's account, of which $157.50 will be used to pay this week's wages, City Auditor Charles J. Fox revealed. The director of the bureau, Leo T. Foster, has not received pay for his services since November 1, Mr. Fox said.

City Council yesterday failed to approve a $25,000 appropriation for the Committee. The vote was 14 to 4, with 15 votes required for passage because the Committee is not a regular budgetary item.

After defeat of the measure, the Council agreed to reconsider the issue next week. It is entirely possible it will pass then, as only the absence from the Chamber of at least two Councilors known to favor its continuance permitted its defeat yesterday.

The employees who must be paid from the Committee's allotment include Leo T. Foster, director, at $625 per month; Fred A. Moncewicz, his assistant, at $86.50 a week; a secretary at $35, and a clerk at $36. The other five employees of the office are loaned by other city departments.

The Council's failure to vote the appropriation came after the Committee, in a report signed by its director, Mr. Foster, and Assistant Director, Moncewicz, had listed improvements and savings amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Certain Councilors expressed doubt as to the validity of this report, and demanded to have opportunity to question department heads about the "alleged economies." At that very moment a number of department heads, who had been called to the Council Chamber for questioning, were waiting outside, but no one asked to have them called in. They finally departed.

The Council also received a proposed ordinance from Mayor Tobin which would abolish the prohibition on the distributing of handbills, circulars, cards, and other printed matter besides periodicals on the streets. The proposal is intended to bring Boston's ordinance into line with a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court which invalidated four similar ordinances, including one from Worcester, Mass. City Council will probably consider the proposed change at next Monday's meeting.

## Extra Juror Plan In R. I. Advocated

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Prominent lawyers and jurists in Rhode Island are urging a change in the law to provide 13-member juries, the extra juror to sit with the panel and hear the trial but to participate in the verdict only in case one of the others becomes incapacitated.

Agitation for the extra juror system comes as the result of a mistrial recently in a local election fraud trial. The mistrial was called when one of the 12 jurors suffered an injury and participants in the case refused to continue with only 11 persons in the jury box. It is estimated the mistrial cost the State $1,500.

Among those favoring the extra-juror plan were Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony, former Attorney General James P. Hartigan, Presiding Justice Jeremiah E. O'Connell of the Superior Court and Herbert M. Sherwood, president of the Rhode Island Bar Association.

## *Peterborough Gets MacDowell Stamp*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., Dec. 5—The first-day sale of the new Edward MacDowell commemorative stamp will be held here at Peterborough instead of New York City, as the result of Senator Charles W. Tobey's intervention.

Senator Tobey, who lives in the adjoining town of Temple, has been especially interested in having the site of the first-day sale of this postage stamp moved to Peterborough where Mr. MacDowell made his home, did much of his composing, and where his widow now lives and the MacDowell Colony stands as a memorial to the famous composer.

The prior decision of the Post Office department to have the first day sale in New York City was based on the fact that Mr. MacDowell was born there. Word of the change in the first day sale location was communicated to Senator Tobey by the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

## Crimson Headed By New York Man

College students who will, for the next year, edit daily newspapers at Harvard and Yale have recently been elected by the undergraduate staffs of their papers. At Harvard, Spencer Klaw, of Carmel, N. Y., has been named President of the Crimson; at Yale, William M. Ford, of Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y., is to be Chairman of the News.

Other officers of the Crimson include Alfred J. Gilbert of New York City, Managing Editor; Richard D. Edwards of Pittsburgh, Pa., Editorial Chairman; H. Field Haviland, Jr. of East Orange, N. J., Advertising Manager; Henry Doerr, 3d of Minneapolis, Minn., Business Manager; William W. Tyng of Jamaica Plain, Executive Editor; D. Donald Peddie of Minneapolis, Minn. Sports Editor and John C. Cobb 2d of of Milton, Photographic Chairman.

Other officers of the Yale Daily News are to be Joseph R. Seacrest of Lincoln, Neb., Managing Editor; John B. Jessup of Greenwich, Conn., Assignment Editor; William A. Aycrigg of Darien, Conn., Sports Editor, and William L. Borden of Washington, D. C., Vice-Chairman.

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# Radio Timetable

**(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)**

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Dramatic sketch | Glenn Miller's Orch. | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 "Billy and Betty" | "Gene and Glenn" | "Midstream": sketch | Sports reports | Sport reports |
| 5:30 Drama; music | "Gene and Glenn" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines. | "Tom Mix": sketch | "Little Orphan Annie" | Sports reports | News Service |
| 6:00 News: Edwin Hill | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian radio review |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | Forecasts; news | Eddie Casey, sports | Dinner Concert | Italian radio review |
| 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports | "Dinner Dance" | "Musical Rendezvous" | "News Reporter" | Hans Oehme's Orchestra |
| 6:45 "Today in Europe" | Lowell Thomas | "Musical Rendezvous" | "Marching Along" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Al Booris's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Jimmy Fidler | "Mr. Keen": sketch | "I Love a Mystery" | Lew Conrad's Orch. | "Five Star News" |
| 7:30 Helen Menken in | "Name Three": Fred | Dramatized news | "Unsung Americans" | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:45 "Second Husband" | Cole's Quiz" | "Dance Time" | Government talk | "Silent People": drama |
| 8:00 "Big Town": with | "The Aldrich Family," | Johnny Green's Orch.; | Tito Schipa, tenor; An- | Operatic Airs |
| 8:15 Edw. G. Robinson | with Ezra Stone | dramatic sketch | tonini's Orchestra | Jean Harper, songs |
| 8:30 "Tuesday Night | "Information, Please"; | "Pot o' Gold"; Horace | Morton Gould's Orches- | Hollywood Ensemble |
| 8:45 Party": war news | questions and answers | Heidt's Orchestra | tra; soloist | WMEX Camera Club |
| 9:00 "We, the People" | Kay Kyser, interview | Frank Crumit; Julia | Raymond Gram Swing | Variety Hour, Jan An- |
| 9:15 "We, the People" | Election news | Sanderson; quiz | Basil O'Connor, talk | tonio, director |
| 9:30 Bob Crosby and his | "Meet Mr. Weeks"; with | "Fibber McGee and | News Service | Variety Hour, Jan An- |
| 9:45 orchestra; soloists. | guest speaker | Molly"; music | Third period, Bruins- | tonio, director |
| 10:00 Concert in Rhythm: | Secretary of State Cor- | Bob Hope; Judy Gar- | Americans hockey | News Service |
| 10:15 songs; orchestra | dell Hull | land; orchestra | game, Frank Ryan | Dance Parade |
| 10:30 Sports: news | "Gene and Glenn" | "Uncle Walter's Dog- | Toronto Symphony Or- | Rollo Hudson's Orch. |
| 10:45 Mrs. Roosevelt | "Waltz Time" | house": drama; music | chestra; chorus | Hans Oehme's Orchestra |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | News; sports; weather | News Service | Jan Garber's Orchestra | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 "Masterworks on | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Jan Garber's Orchestra | Al Booris's Orchestra |
| 11:30 the Air" | "The Music You Want" | Blue Barron's Orch. | Clyde Lucas's Orchestra | Dance music |
| 11:45 P. Whiteman's Or. | "The Music You Want" | Blue Barron's Orch. | Clyde Lucas's Orchestra | News Service |

### *Wednesday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News: "Musical Clock" | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 Top o' the Morning | "Musical Clock" | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Music; news | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "Red River Dave" | "Young America Speaks" | |
| 8:00 Today in Europe | Variety Hour: talks; re- | News Service | Bailey Axton, songs | "Five Star Salute" |
| 8:15 "Caroline Cabot" | cordings | Local news; weather | "Morning Watch" | "Five Star Salute" |
| 8:30 Musical program | Variety Hour: talks; re- | "Musical Roundup" | Andrew Jacobson's | Al Rawley and His Wild |
| 8:45 Greenfield Choir | cordings | "Musical Roundup" | Rhythms | Azaleas |
| 9:00 "Food Magician" | News; "As You Like It" | Walter Kidder, songs | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Piano Lessons" |
| 9:15 American School of | "As You Like It" | Food News | "Merry-Go-Round" | Studio speaker |
| 9:30 the Air | "Harvey and Dell" | "Alice Blair": sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | "Julia Blake": sketch | "Concert Miniatures" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk. | Thunder Over Paradise. | "The Man I Married" | "Musical Early Edition" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 10:15 dramatization | "Right to Happiness" | "John's Other Wife" | "Musical Early Edition" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" | "Mary Marlin": sketch | "Just Plain Bill" | "Melody Strings" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Stepmother" | "Midstream": sketch | "The Woman in White" | "Choir Loft": organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Lanny Ross, songs | Mildred Carlson, talk | "David Harum": sketch | Ruth Moss, interviews | Angus Ross, songs |
| 11:15 "Brenda Curtis" | Dramatic sketch | "Road of Life": drama | Nat'l Assn. of Manufac- | Concert pianist |
| 11:30 'Big Sister': sketch | Jack Berch's Boys | "Against the Storm" | turers Convention | "Lost and Found" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Dr. William L. Stidger | "The Guiding Light" | "Homemakers' Forum" | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News: talk: "Checker- | "Musical Roundup" | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | board Time"; stocks | "The O'Neills": sketch | Agricultural talk | Italian program |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | Singin' Sam, baritone | Italian music program | Sport comment |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: Walter | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | "Ellen Randolph," sk. | News Service | Women's Club News | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" | Virginia Hays, songs | "Don Artiste," pianist | "The Happy Gang" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 "This Day Is Ours" | News; weather | Marjorie Mills, house- | Ohio School of the Air | Organ recital |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | "Concert Hall" | hold talk | "Cafe Continental" | Jack Turgeon, songs |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | "Music for the Young" | "Betty and Bob" | Sport comment | "Presenting Ramona" |
| 2:15 Dramatic sketch | "Your Neighbor" | "Grimm's Daughter" | "Hawaiian Villagers" | String Quartet |
| 2:30 "Your Family" | "Favorite Waltzes": | "Valiant Lady": sketch | Nile Kinnick interview | Evelyn Cornett, soprano |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | vocalist; orchestra | Hymns of All Churches | "Gypsy Caravan" | News Service |
| 3:00 "Joyce Gordon" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Interviews | Sport reports |
| 3:15 "Society Girl" | "We Women" | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Happy Larry Lawrence | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | "Melody Time" | Pepper Young's Family | Dick Harding, organist | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 N. E. Press Women | News; weather | "Vic and Sade": sketch | "Gayle Gaylord" | Organ Concert |
| 4:00 Network speaker | American Industry Con- | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Network speaker | Sport reports |
| 4:15 Eddie Lee | gress; talk; Musicale | "Stella Dallas": serial | Mischa Borr Ensemble | Sport reports |
| 4:30 Charles Hector's | Radcliffe Choral Society; | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Announcer Award | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 Matinee Promen'de | News | "Young Widder Brown" | "Book a Week" | Musicale |
| 5:00 Dramatic sketch | Reggie Childs' Orch. | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 "Billy and Betty" | "Gene and Glenn" | "Midstream": sketch | Sports reports | Sport reports |
| 5:30 Drama; music | songs and patter | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines. | "Tom Mix": sketch | "Little Orphan Annie" | Sports reports | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | reports; news | Eddie Casey, sports | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Sports comment | Serenaders | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Hans Oehme's Orchestra |
| 6:45 Today in Europe | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports reports | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Al Booris' Orchestra |
| 7:15 "Lum and Abner" | "Mr. Keen": sketch | "I Love a Mystery": sk. | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | News Service |
| 7:30 Burns and Allen: | The Revelers; orchestra | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:45 comedy; music | "Radio Gossip" | "Names in the News" | dramatic sketch | Ruth Williams, songs |
| 8:00 Al Pearce and His | "Breezing Along": | Jim Ameche; Gail Page | Glenn Miller's Orch. | Housing talk |
| 8:15 Gang | Johnny Green's Orch. | in "Don't Lie to Me" | Glenn Miller's Orch. | "Prairie Pals" |
| 8:30 Paul Whiteman's | "Quicksilver": quiz pro- | Red Skelton; Edna Still- | Sonny Burke's Orch. | Symphony Orchestra |
| 8:45 Orch.; war news | gram | well; chorus; orchestra | Sonny Burke's Orch. | Dave Ballantine, songs |
| 9:00 Theater: Walter | "The Four Side Tri- | The New Fred Allen | Recorded speaker | "Concert Melodies" |
| 9:15 Connolly; M. An- | angle": dramatization. | Show; Merry Macs; Al- | Adrian Rollini's Trio | "Concert Melodies" |
| 9:30 glin in "Bishop | "Harvey and Dell": sk. | len Art Players; Jack | "Music by Faith"; vo- | "Melodic Moods" |
| 9:45 Misbehaves" | George Harris' Orch. | Haley, comedian; orch. | calists; orchestra | "Melodic Moods" |
| 10:00 "Dr. Christian": | Address by Thomas E. | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 dramatization | Dewey | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 10:30 Sports; news | New England Talks It | Kay Kyser's College of | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Al Starita's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Music; weather | Over: "Pacifism versus | Musical Knowledge | "Romance in Rhythm" | Al Starita's Orchestra |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | Collective Security" | News Service | Griff Williams' Orch. | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 "Master Works on | N. E. Talks It Over | Weather; Chicago Civic | Les Brown's Orchestra | Al Booris' Orchestra |
| 11:30 the Air" | News; talk; weather | Opera Co.: Acts IV | Clyde Lucas' Orchestra | Dance Orchestra |
| 11:45 B. Goodman's Or. | Lou Breeze's Orchestra. | and V of "Manon" | Clyde Lucas' Orchestra | News Service |

# 'Bout Time for Dad to Take Junior Down to See the Toys

Taking the children in town to see the Christmas decorations in all the stores is as good as Christmas these days.

Or it's at least as good as going to a circus; for that's about what it all amounts to anyhow. For today little Oscar is bundled into his best clothes and hustled into town to see everybody out of story book land.

They're not just dolls, or make believe, either. Rather they're real live people, all dressed up just as you'd imagined them in your most imaginative dreams. The loveliest costumes, the most beautiful materials.

Nothing in the way of expense has been spared, to say nothing of the fact that it gives the children something to think about for weeks.

But like the choo-choo train that papa buys for Junior, it's not only Junior who enjoys it. These fantasy people are just as intriguing for the grown-ups who take the little ones in town.

**Peace Is Emphasized**

This year's assortment of toys and gifts for the younger set seem to deliberately set the emphasis on peace. Constructive toys are the toys that children seem to want, and this year there seem to be some that are so constructive that the children'll be positively educated by the time they've used them awhile. Of course a lot of the educational things have the "education" part hidden. That is, it isn't obvious to Willie that he's really learning anything while he's playing with it. And that's the idea; they'll get it just the same. The radio quiz games are showing themselves up in quizzes for anybody's living room. They're electrical contrivances that are so geared that after you have asked yourself a question, you find out whether or not your answer is correct by means of the little buzzer system.

The youngster who is so inclined will find a lot of enjoyment throughout the year in one of those sound control studios that do everything but broadcast. And just by way of being very helpful and adding to the list of sound effects that the children can make around the house, with this gadget they can even go so far as to sound like rain on the roof, applause, an airplane, a train, and various wild beasts!

**Everything Modernized**

For the little girl who will go on humming "Silent Night," there's the cutest little miniature grand piano. Another little piano is really a book of songs, and each key is numbererd, so that as she reads the numbered notes, she plays the corresponding number on the keys below. For that matter there are all kinds of little instruments that give off all kinds of musical noises. Flutes and harmonicas and saxophones and violins with cunning little bows.

As for trains, they're more streamlined and closer to the tracks than ever before. And just to make everything all the more real, there is a record that can be played that not only imitates the train in various stages of action, but also gives a good imitation of the conductor yelling out the usual "All aboard for Wobberjockie, Hrrmph, Hrrmph, and points west!"

J. T. H.

## Fragment Society Meets in Boston

Members of the Fragment Society, a 126-year Boston charitable organization, today held their annual meeting at the Beacon Hill home of Mrs. Henry R. Heard, President. Two hundred members filled the Louisburg Square house of Mrs. Heard, third generation head of this Society, to hear the reports of Mrs. H. H. Freeman, treasurer, and Miss Louise Coburn, secretary, and other business reports.

Nonsectarian, the Fragment Society last year handled about 750 social cases reported to it by Boston social agencies, distributing clothing, shoes and infants' wear. An endowed institution, the Society derives its name from the Bible verse in John 6:12 which concludes "Gather up the fragments which remain, that nothing be lost."

## Harvard Engages Hicks for Talk

As an answer to its critics of the left, and in defiance of those of the right, Harvard University has engaged Granville Hicks, Communist, to speak later this month, it was learned today.

Mr. Hicks will speak under the auspices of the American Civilization Plan, which was attacked by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin recently as a means of introducing undercover Communism to Harvard. The specific date of Mr. Hicks' talk was not announced, but it was reliably learned that Dec. 15 is a possible date. The Hicks engagement also surprised leftists who criticized Harvard's refusal recently to allow Earl Browder, also a Communist, to speak at the University.

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**Edison Shops**

MARIONETTE SHOW Dec. 4 to 16 Fascinating playlet in 5 scenes. 10:30 AM, 12:30, 2:30, 4 PM Daily. (Children admitted only with adults) 39 Boylston Street, Boston. FREE!

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY


## Purchase of Mill Spells 500 Jobs

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Dec. 5 (AP)—Declaring the European situation had resulted in increased business, Lewis Levine, Treasurer of the Commonwealth Plastic Company, announced today the purchase of the Leominster mill property from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Levine, who with his brother, Harry, also operates the New England Novelty Company, said approximately 500 persons would be put to work in the new plant as soon as it has been made ready, probably in January.

The Bata Shoe interests recently were turned down as prospective buyers of the property because of their refusal to agree to employ American help.

## Holiday Hint—Don't Abbreviate States

If you wish to avoid delays and disappointments don't abbreviate the names of states in addressing Christmas packages, Railway Express agents are urging folks these days. Experience shows that hastily addressed packages intended for Mo. (Missouri) often wind up in Me. (Maine) and bundles for Cal. (California) frequently arrive in Col. (Colorado). There are many other opportunities for mistake if writing is illegible as few communities, large or small, have their names exclusively.

## Police-Methods Expert To Speak at Arlington

Dr. James P. Hepbron, who has studied police methods, penal systems, and police administration in 17 foreign countries as well as in most of the states of the Union will speak on "Keeping Justice on the Job" at a meeting of the Arlington Woman's Club, Thursday afternoon.

When the Baltimore Crime Commission was originated in 1923 Dr Hepbron was made its managing director. He has been an instructor of criminology at Johns Hopkins University and at present lectures at the Maryland and Baltimore police schools and at the metropolitan police school in Washington, D. C.


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## *Where Realism and Fantasy Unite*

By a Staff Photographer

**Appearing in 'Dear Brutus'**

**Left to right: Mildred Madden of Cambridge as Johanna, and Jane Samble of Cambridge as Lady Carolyn**

The Radcliffe Idler Club will produce J. M. Barrie's play, "Dear Brutus," at Agassiz Theater, Cambridge, on the evenings of Thursday, Dec. 7, and Saturday, Dec. 9, with Radcliffe and Harvard students acting. The players were chosen from almost 60 who tried out for the parts at the two colleges early in November. Competition was the keynote, too, in the selection of the backstage, costuming, designing, and lighting crews.

Three Idler Club officers, Mary Small, '40, President, Mildred Madden, '40, Vice-President, and Margaret Helburn, '41, a member of the Advisory Board, will take part in the performances. The director of the play is Edwin Burr Pettet of the New England Repertory Theater.

## Boston Port Business Grows Despite Neutrality Changes

**Log of the Port of Boston**

Increasing business in the port of Boston, which throws a heavier tax on the facilities of the port, keeps longshoremen busier than they have been in a long time, and requires a greater amount of tugboat work, is seen by shipping men as the cause of the purchase of another tug for the Boston Towboat Company. It is the 88-foot Fall River tug Arthur C. Staples, which has been in the port of Boston for several weeks, and which was transferred at the Custom House to the Koppers Coal Company, parent company of the Boston Towboat Company.

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Idle for many weeks while damage received from going ashore on Ipswich Beach in a gale in September was being repaired, the three-masted schooner Thomas H. Lawrence is being fitted for a possible trip to the Cape Verde Islands. The craft is moored in the Reserved Channel basin near the Army Base, South Boston. The 48-year-old vessel is expected to ply between New Bedford and the islands off the west coast of Africa where a packet fleet once did a thriving business. Capt. Jose J. Pereira of New Bedford is skipper.

♪ ♪ ♪

Steamer President Garfield is due to sail from Marseilles, France, Wednesday for New York and Boston, the last of the American President Lines' fleet to sail from that port because of the Neutrality Act. But cargo originated in and near Marseilles will still move to America on the same steamers, owing to arrangements for shipment of such cargo to Genoa, Italy, where it will be picked up by President Liners.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another trans-Atlantic steamship company whose schedule was disrupted by the Neutrality Act—the Black Diamond Lines—is coming back into active service with chartered tonnage, flying flags of other nations. The Italian steamer San Leonardo has been chartered and will load at Boston upon arrival about Dec. 14 to sail for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

## New 'Revolution' in Lexington

*(Continued from Page 1)*

town meeting for consideration. It was so little successful, however, that the 1939 tax rate of $35.50, largest in several years, was levied.

**Study Other Towns**

With the failure of the economy drive, the members sought other means of getting the town to live on a reduced budget. They studied other towns which seemed to succeed on lower rates. Finally, they brought personal experience to the problem, deciding that what they had been forced to do in the face of salary "cuts" during the past few years, the Town could do.

The document does not restrict the Selectmen in ways and means of making reductions. Mr. Lamont and the other signers, whose names will not be made public, felt that the Selectmen and department heads by virtue of their positions were best qualified to know where expenses could be curtailed.

So they stated that the authorities "shall feel free to make savings in any town department, board or facility which, in their judgment, shall least decrease the efficiency of essential town operations."

**Heavy Savings Required**

Savings of between $50,000 and $60,000 are estimated as necessary to bring the tax rate down to the desired $30 on each $1,000. This is about seven or eight per cent of the Town's budget this year, which totaled more than $700,000. Of this, about $550,000 is in flexible appropriations; the balance comprises fixed items such as debt service.

Some economies have already been effected since Mr. Lamont handed the document to the Selectmen, whether as a result of it or not no one will say. Street lights, which formerly went off at one o'clock are now shut off at midnight, with a reported saving of $1,300. A reduction in the school committee budget of about $8,000 is reported; investigation has begun prodding costs of welfare—which jumped in 10 years from $17,000 to $125,000—and insurance.

Other New England towns with the traditional town-meeting form of government are watching the experiment with a great deal of interest. If successful—and no one in Lexington thinks otherwise—it is expected that the plan will be adopted for application in these municipalities. Nor is Lexington planning to let it rest with only one attempt. Members of the town meeting want to see the tax rate down nearer the $25 mark where they maintain it belongs.

## City Votes Allow Sunday Movies

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Four Maine cities are added, on the basis of referendum returns from municipal elections, to the roster of municipalities permitting Sunday motion pictures.

Such entertainment, authorized under local option by a 1939 State law, was accepted by Bangor, Rockland, Portland and South Portland. The same cities also chose municipal officers under nonpartisan council - manager charters.

Rockland Republicans gave Mayor Edward R. Veazie another two-year term by a 1,701 to 1,599 vote over Charles M. R. Richardson (D). Gerald E. Lord, newcomer to South Portland politics, unseated Councillor Ernest E. Gowell, who also had opposition from Charles Rosenbloom. Bangor's Councillors Frank O. Youngs, Louis E. Fleming, and James W. Palmer won re-election for three years.

## WMEX, Boston, Outlet Of New Radio Network

When the new Trans-Continental Broadcasting System takes to the air on New Year's Day, as announced by President Roosevelt's son Elliott, President of the System, station WMEX in Boston will be one of its more than 100 outlets, according to John T. Adams, General Manager of the Texas State Network and Chairman of the Board of the new concern.

Mr. Adams has said that a weekly total of about 35 hours of sponsored time is already assured for the beginning of the venture—enough, he said, to furnish an income of more than $6,000,000 a year and to make profitable operation possible from the start.

The headquarters of Trans-Continental is in the General Electric Building at 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Its New York outlet will be station WMCA.

## China Viewed As 'Digging In' For Long Siege

Indomitable Chinese appear to be "digging in" for a long siege in the invasion of their land by Japan, if the radical change in economic and trade trends described by A. Bland Calder, United States Assistant Commercial Attaché at Shanghai can be taken as a criterion.

There are about 275,000,000 persons still under control of the Chinese Government, said Mr. Calder, who is in Boston for consultation with New England importers and exporters relative to trade problems in China. Mr. Calder has been in China 21 years and returns to his post next March.

Migration of industry and business to new centers in the west and southwest part of China, with the result that trade is slowed down and round-about channels opened up for shipments, is an amazing development in China, pointed out Mr. Calder.

Re-orientation of trade and an even greater self-sufficiency policy than in previous years, is the way that China is facing the present situation, he said.

Airplanes are being utilized to get products out of China's industrial centers which are wanted in New England and other parts of the world, he explained. Cargo that formerly moved in Chinese junks down the Yangtze River to sea ports for loading aboard freighters is now moving in roundabout ways from the new industrial centers to the shipping points.

Long bristles that are costly for instance are being sent out by airplane to Hong Kong for shipment to New England brush factories, while the short white bristles for tooth brushes, which are less expensive, are shipped by truck to new points of shipment in southern Asia.

An example of economic entity and self-sufficiency, he said, is the Province of Szechwan, of 218,533 square miles located 1,500 miles up the Yangtze River, which is becoming a new industrial center. Machinery has been moved there from Hankow and Shanghai and workers are migrating to that area. Even more significant is the fact that occasional new machinery is being purchased abroad as fast as exports will permit payment.

Tung oil, which is widely used in the paint and varnish trade for its quick drying qualities, is a bulky and low value product that still makes it way out of China.

## Governors Called To Air Conference

*By the Associated Press*

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 5

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin sent invitations today to the Governors of the other New England States to come here Dec. 14 for the New England Regional Airport Conference which the Civil Aeronautics Authority is sponsoring.

CAA officials will tell how the proposed New England regional airport plan can coordinate with similar planning undertaken in other parts of the United States.

## Maine Granger Called to Aid Tax Revisions

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 5 (AP)—State Grange Master F. Ardine Richardson declared today the real estate property owner "is virtually being taxed into the poorhouse while the owner of intangibles rolls on without interference."

Asserting incomes, intangibles and luxuries, including tobacco, offered three major sources of State revenue, Mr. Richardson told Maine Grangers at their sixty-sixth annual convention there "is no more justification for their escaping a general participation in governmental costs than there is for real property to carry the entire destructive load."

He called upon the Grange to exercise "courage to force such revisions in our so-called tax system as will lead to a just distribution of governmental costs."

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, at last night's pre-convention reception, asserted that the danger of having to break his administration's three-year record of meeting State obligations without temporary loans appeared to be past, providing municipalities paid promptly State taxes due since Dec. 1.

## Y. D. Club Ball Dec. 15

The annual Military Ball of the Yankee Division Memorial Club of Boston will be held at the Copley-Plaza, Dec. 15; the proceeds to be used in philanthropic work among needy comrades and widows. Albert W. Barnard, Past Commander of the Yankee Division Post of the American Legion, is Chairman of the Ball Committee, and is being assisted by Benjamin James, President of the Club.

## Security Act Changes on Jan. 1 To Affect All Card Holders

Everyone who has a Social Security account card will be affected sooner or later by amendments to the Social Security Act, which become effective Jan. 1, 1940.

This is the fourth of a series of articles explaining important points of the provisions:

In order to receive monthly benefits when the first becomes payable in 1940, a person must have worked in employment covered by the Federal program, after 1936, in six different calendar quarters, at wages amounting to at least $50 for each such quarter.

A calendar quarter means a three-month period. The first quarter includes January, February, March; the second quarter—April, May, June; the third quarter—July, August, September; the fourth quarter—October, November, December.

If a 65-year-old worker has some, but does not have enough wage credits to qualify for monthly benefits, he may continue working in covered employment and build up sufficient credits. It must be remembered that wages earned during 1937 and 1938 count toward old-age insurance benefits only if they were earned before the worker's sixty-fifth birthday. Since the law has been changed, wages earned after 1938 count toward benefits, regardless of the worker's age.

A worker in covered employment who has already reached age 65 or who will reach 65 before the first of July, 1940, needs only six quarters of coverage in order to qualify for monthly benefits.

## Port of Boston Arrivals Increase

More vessels engaged in foreign trade arrived at the port of Boston in the first 10 months of this year, than came in during the same period a year ago, it was disclosed today by figures prepared by the United States Army Engineers at Boston. The total from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1939, was 1,435 vessels compared with 1,339 the previous year.

Since the outbreak of the European war, the trend has been the other way, but the falling off in the number of arrivals in September and October combined have not yet been felt in the totals. September arrivals in the foreign trade were 125 and October's 112. In August—last full month before the war—the total was 176.

Domestic trade brought 4,240 vessels to Boston in the first 10 months of this year, against 3,896 for the similar period last year.

Use of the Cape Cod Canal is broadening rapidly, the Engineers report, with 1,063 vessels passing through the waterway in October, compared with 860 in the same month last year. Total for the first 10 months of this year was 12,141 vessels, against 11,061 for the same time in 1938.

## Draftsman Sentenced

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A charge of stealing secret airplane plans from the Douglas aircraft plant brought Edward William McDonough a six months' jail sentence Dec. 4. The draftsman pleaded nolo contendere before Federal Judge Harry A. Hollzer who termed the defendant "merely foolhardy."


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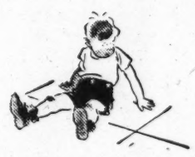

. . . WE LEARN LIFE'S LESSONS YOUNG

EARLY in life the small boy learns to look for a soft place to land when he jumps. A little later — if he becomes a football hero — he will find a headguard necessary. When he is old enough to drive a car, he will want good shock absorbers to smooth the rough places in the road.

Life teaches us all as we grow older that we cannot completely avoid its emergencies. Against the unexpected we provide "shock absorbers" of many kinds, so that we can make the journey safely and without serious setbacks.

Your dependents are accustomed to the living standard maintained by your earnings. . . . They could not drop suddenly to a lower income level without some hardship. Yet, if you were taken out of the picture, this might happen.

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# A. P. Announces Next-to-Last Football Poll—Charges Made at Baseball Meeting

## Texas Aggies Top Eleven In Opinion of 'Experts'

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP) — You can take your pick among Texas A. & M., Tennessee and Southern California as the nation's best 1939 football team, but right now the experts are picking the Aggies.

They completed their regular campaign last week with their tenth straight victory, while their two leading rivals have to play a couple of dangerous opponents Saturday before they can sit back and wait for bowl bids.

**Wait and See**

It may have been a wait-and-see attitude on the part of the football experts participating in the season's next-to-last Associated Press ranking poll that made them list the Aggies, Tennessee and Southern California in that order.

Texas A. & M., rated first by 28 of the 87 votes, polled 763 points of a possible 870. Tennessee, moved into second place with 19 first-place votes and 741 points, and the Trojans came in third with 18 firsts and 709 points.

**Close Call**

The remarkably close call Southern California had against Washington last Saturday, winning 9-7 in the last two minutes of play, apparently influenced the experts considerably. A week ago, after their triumph over Notre Dame, the Trojans shared the lead with the Aggies. Tennessee was fourth last week, but bounced back again after its decisive victory over Kentucky.

Southern California's rival in the season's wind-up this week end is U. C. L. A. and the rankings reflect the general forecast for the game—U. S. C. overcoming stubborn opposition to win. Tennessee faces Auburn, a possible upsetter, with its backfield stars, George Cafego and Johnny Butler, injured.

The standing of the teams (points figured on 10-9-8, etc., basis, first-place votes in parentheses:

| Team | Points |
|---|---|
| 1—Texas A. & M. (28) | 763 |
| 2—Tennessee (19) | 741 |
| 3—Southern Calif (18) | 709 |
| 4—Cornell (15) | 665 |
| 5—Tulane 5) | 572 |
| 6—Duke (1) | 307 |
| 7—Missouri | 242 |
| 8—Iowa | 138 |
| 9—U. C. L. A. | 99½ |
| 10—Duquesne | 90 |

Second ten—11, Notre Dame, 88½; 12, Ohio State, 82; 13, Georgia Tech, 62; 14, Boston College, 57; 15, Clemson (1), 46; 16, Santa Clara, 39; 17, Nebraska, 21; tied for 18, Fordham and San Jose (Calif.) State, 20 each; 20, Georgetown, 19.

Also scored—Michigan, 13; Princeton and North Carolina, 11 each; Oregon State and Southern Methodist, 6 each; Villanova, 4; Oklahoma, 3; Holy Cross, Colorado and Minnesota, 1 each.

## 'Triple Threat' Popularity Increased Grid Attendance

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—The popularity of that well-known "triple threat"—a good game, a clear day and popular-priced tickets—was reflected again this year in an increase in college football attendance.

Although the rise was not astounding, save in two regions, the increase showed the college game still is doing nicely at the gate.

But in every case in which an increase was noted, the comment centered around statements similar to this:

"We had good weather; our games were better, and our tickets were not priced too high."

**One Per Cent Gain**

Based on reports from 69 representative schools throughout the Nation, an Associated Press survey today showed a 333-game attendance mark of 7,570,150 for 1939, compared with 7,489,785 for 341 games a year ago. That is a gain of barely over 1 per cent for the entire country.

Had it not been for substantial increases in the Rocky Mountain area and the South, the figure might not have shown an increase. A three-way fight for the championship among Colorado, Utah and Denver, plus May-like weather, caused the mountain attendance to increase by 19 per cent. And thanks to a big helping hand by Tulane, enjoying one of its best seasons, southern figures skyrocketed 11 per cent.

**Tulane Record**

Tulane set what is claimed to be a southern record by playing before 267,796 in eight home games, as against 92,027 last year. The Duke-North Carolina game, setting a single game mark of 51,000, was an important factor in the southern rise.

The Far West showed a gain of 4 per cent, due largely to a grand U. C. L. A. team which drew about 400,000—the largest crowd to see any one team in the country. That includes an estimated 101,000 for next Saturday's game with Southern California.

The Midwest gained only .001 per cent over 1938. The big losers were the Southwest and the East, although the Harvard-Yale game drew 52,000, the largest crowd since 1931.

The East dropped about 4 per cent, and the Southwest, where Rice had as difficult a time at the gate as on the field, skidded about 18 per cent under last year's attendance.

One of the most sensational gains was made by the amazing Iowa team, which drew only 153,000 last year, but played to 237,500 this season.

Following are the comparative attendance records for 1939 and 1938 (number of home games each year in brackets):

| | 1939 | | 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **East** | | | |
| Penn (6) | 331,000 | (6) | 333,000 |
| Temple (6) | 103,000 | (7) | 157,728 |
| Villanova (4) | 80,000 | (5) | 89,600 |
| Syracuse (5) | 88,500 | (5) | 113,100 |
| Colgate (3) | 23,000 | | |
| Cornell (4) | 53,210 | (3) | 47,292 |
| Fordham (6) | 260,000 | (7) | 155,000 |
| Columbia (5) | 110,000 | (5) | 128,000 |
| Boston College (9) | 163,000 | (7) | 120,000 |
| Holy Cross (6) | 119,000 | (7) | 140,000 |
| Brown (6) | 54,000 | (4) | 73,000 |
| Dartmouth (4) | 29,000 | (4) | 26,000 |
| Harvard (6) | 195,000 | (7) | 160,000 |
| Army (6) | 227,210 | (7) | 178,918 |
| Yale (6) | 232,000 | (6) | 282,000 |
| N. Y. Univ. (6) | 103,162 | (6) | 124,829 |
| Princeton (6) | 156,000 | (5) | 159,815 |
| Pitt (5) | 188,000 | (6) | 243,000 |
| Carnegie (4) | 155,000 | (4) | 110,000 |
| Navy (5) | 112,000 | (6) | 255,890 |
| **Middle West** | | | |
| Notre Dame (5) | 227,000 | (4) | 181,000 |
| Purdue (2) | 42,500 | (3) | 55,141 |
| Indiana (2) | 41,000 | (2) | 28,000 |
| Kansas State (4) | 42,343 | (4) | 39,737 |
| Iowa (4) | 126,000 | (4) | 45,150 |
| Missouri (4) | 66,000 | (4) | 48,032 |
| Nebraska (4) | 120,148 | (5) | 141,267 |
| Kansas (4) | 56,000 | (4) | 45,900 |
| Oklahoma (4) | 92,000 | (5) | 93,000 |
| Iowa State (4) | 36,581 | (4) | 55,522 |
| Northwestern (5) | 201,000 | (6) | 226,000 |
| Wisconsin (5) | 118,632 | (4) | 126,925 |
| Michigan State (6) | 78,000 | (5) | 88,000 |
| Michigan (5) | 295,019 | (5) | 241,373 |
| Marquette (3) | 40,000 | (5) | 73,050 |
| Ohio State (5) | 250,885 | (5) | 314,363 |
| Detroit (6) | 66,842 | (5) | 63,070 |
| Illinois (4) | 85,304 | (5) | 116,069 |
| **Far West** | | | |
| Santa Clara (5) | 110,000 | (3) | 70,000 |
| Idaho (3) | 10,387 | (3) | 17,426 |
| Wash. State (3) | 47,000 | (3) | 47,000 |
| Gonzaga (2) | 9,121 | (4) | 15,000 |
| California (5) | 148,800 | (7) | 274,000 |
| Washington (6) | 118,326 | (5) | 83,835 |
| Oregon (4) | 50,600 | (4) | 52,775 |
| Oregon State (4) | 51,670 | (5) | 52,853 |
| Southern Calif. (5) | 240,000 | (6) | 368,000 |
| *U. C. L. A. (8) | 401,000 | (5) | 150,000 |

*Includes estimated 101,000 for S. Calif. game Dec. 9).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Southwest** | | | |
| Arkansas (4) | 33,000 | (4) | 35,500 |
| Texas (4) | 74,500 | (4) | 88,500 |
| Texas Christ'n (4) | 54,000 | (4) | 50,000 |
| Baylor (3) | 31,500 | (4) | 34,900 |
| (x)So. Meth. (4) | 50,000 | (5) | 65,000 |
| Rice (6) | 93,000 | (6) | 121,000 |

(x) Includes estimated 10,000 for Rice game Dec. 9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rocky Mountain** | | | |
| Denver (7) | 83,108 | (6) | 71,130 |
| Utah (5) | 64,722 | (5) | 55,814 |
| Colorado (3) | 37,400 | (4) | 28,302 |
| **South** | | | |
| Vanderbilt (6) | 62,100 | (5) | 71,100 |
| Louisiana St. (6) | 119,266 | (7) | 165,000 |
| Tulane (8) | 267,796 | (7) | 92,027 |
| North Car. St. (4) | 51,000 | (5) | 65,000 |
| North Carolina (4) | 75,000 | (4) | 95,000 |
| Auburn (5) | 62,019 | (4) | 50,020 |
| Georgia Tech (6) | 118,117 | (6) | 99,414 |
| Kentucky (5) | 50,500 | (6) | 33,000 |
| Tennessee (5) | 67,000 | (7) | 72,884 |
| Duke (4) | 94,000 | (4) | 78,000 |
| Florida (5) | 55,822 | (7) | 63,203 |

## Buffalo Franchise Granted by Minor League Governors

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP) — The Board of Governors of the International-American Hockey League granted a franchise to the Buffalo Hockey Club, Inc., to operate a team for the 1940-41 season.

Buffalo formerly held a membership but dropped out several years ago when the Fort Erie, Ont., rink was destroyed. The new club will be backed by S. Edgar Danahy of Buffalo, who operated the old Buffalo team.

In announcing the Governors' decision, League President Maurice Podoloff said he was informed that the Buffalo Arena, now under construction, would be completed for next season. That would assure the league a 10-team setup, largest in its history.

Podoloff also reported the nine clubs had an attendance increase of approximately 15 per cent for the first five home games this season. The new Indianapolis club had received "very encouraging" support, he said.

Representatives of the other eight clubs reported that increased attendance more than covered the added traveling expense for the trip to Indianapolis.

The Governors named a committee to prepare plans for a play-off system suitable for the nine-team circuit. Last year, with eight clubs, the first three in each division qualified for the play-offs. The committee will report in January.

### Benefit Match

READING, Eng. (CP) — An English Football Association team defeated an Army eleven 4—1 Nov. 25 in a match played on behalf of the British Red Cross.

## *Earn All-Eastern Recognition*

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

(1) Ed Boell, New York University back. (2) Bill Hutchinson, Dartmouth back. (3) Capt. Ernie Schwotzer, Boston College guard. (4) Capt. Harlan Gustafson, University of Pennsylvania end.

## Cornell Places Three Men On Associated Press Team

By Herb Barker

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—For the second year in succession, Cornell's Ivy League champions place three men on the all-Eastern football team compiled by the Associated Press.

Drawn from the unbeaten, untied Cornell array are three juniors—Tackle Nick Drahos, Center Frank Finneran and End Alvah Kelley—but the eight remaining positions are split by as many colleges.

Sharing the end posts with Kelley is Harlan Gustafson, tall, rangy captain of Pennsylvania's team, while Drahos's running mate at tackle is Harry Stella, stand-out performer in an otherwise unimpressive Army outfit.

Flanking Finneran at the guard positions are Agostino Lio, junior line star of Georgetown's unbeaten team, and Ernest Schwotzer of Boston College.

**Hutchinson on First Team**

The first team backfield is made up of Ed Boell of New York University; Ronnie Cahill of Holy Cross; Bill Hutchinson of Dartmouth, and Dominic Principe of Fordham.

This array of all-star talent averages 195 pounds in the line and 183 in the backfield.

Principal all-Eastern competition developed among the backs and the ends in a season when the general level of Eastern play seemed at a lower ebb than it has been for several years.

The first team backfield, as selected, nevertheless combines running, passing, blocking, and defensive skill to a high degree. Cahill, acknowledged as perhaps the East's finest passer for two years, was the principal cog in Holy Cross' potent offensive. Hutchinson's running ability is too well-known to require comment. Boell probably was the most versatile back in the East this season, a runner, passer and kicker of marked ability. Principe gives the first-team the necessary line-smashing, blocking and defensive assistance.

**Second Team Backfield**

Not far behind this quartet come the second-team backfield made up of Walter Matuszczak, Cornell's great blocker and play-caller; Francis Reagan, brilliant Penn star; Nick Basca, sparkplug for Villanova; and Merlyn Condit of Carnegie Tech.

Gustafson, a brilliant pass-catcher, and Kelley, rated by Coach Carl Snavely the smartest end he ever coached, get the call over a formidable band of rivals including Bob Nowaskey of George Washington; John Dickinson, alert Pitt wingman; Francis Stulgaitis of Columbia and Mike Kopcik of Georgetown.

Drahos and Stella performed with such consistent brilliance that there could be small room for argument over the tackles even though the available field included such stalwarts as Carl Nery of Duquesne; Bob Tierney of Princeton; Charley Craig of Rutgers, Joe Ungerer of Fordham, and Harry Petereit of New York University.

**Guards**

At the guards, Schwotzer and Lio, a place-kicking star, beat out such rivals as Jim Turner of Holy Cross, Wade Mori of Penn State, Cape Burman of Yale, Howard Dunbar of Cornell, Bobby Rieth of Carnegie Tech, and Harold Klein of Pitt.

Finneran, iron-man of the Cornell line, a steady, underestimated workman, takes over the pivot position from such rivals as Joseph William Stack of Yale, Ray Frick of Penn, Jim Conlin of New York University, Andy Chisick of Villanova and Leon Gajecki of Penn State.

The selections:

| Position, Player and College | Class | Age | Hgt. | Wgt. | Home Town |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| End—Harlan Gustafson, Penn. | Sr. | 21 | 6:03 | 195 | Norristown, Pa. |
| Tackle—N. Drahos, Cornell | Jr. | 20 | 6:03 | 210 | Cedarhurst, N. Y. |
| Guard—A. Lio, Georgetown | Jr. | 20 | 6:00 | 215 | Passaic, N. J. |
| Center—F. Finneran, Cornell | Jr. | 20 | 5:11 | 176 | Harrison, N. Y. |
| Guard—E. Schwotzer, Bost. C. | Sr. | 22 | 6:00 | 186 | Waltham, Mass. |
| Tackle—Harry Stella, Army | Sr. | 22 | 5:11 | 210 | Kankakee, Ill. |
| End—Alvah Kelley, Cornell | Jr. | 21 | 6:00 | 176 | Tarentum, Pa. |
| Back—E. Boell, New York U. | Sr. | 22 | 6:01 | 204 | New York City |
| Back—R. Cahill, Holy Cross | Sr. | 20 | 5:08 | 168 | Leominster, Mass. |
| Back—W. Hutchinson, Dart. | Sr. | 23 | 5:09 | 175 | New York City |
| Back—D. Principe, Fordham | Sr. | 22 | 5:11 | 185 | Brockton, Mass. |

**Second Team**

Ends, Robert Nowaskey, George Washington, and John Dickinson, Pitt; tackles, Carl Nery, Duquesne, and Bob Tierney, Princeton; guards, Jim Turner, Holy Cross, and Wade Mori, Penn State; center, Joseph W. Stack, Yale; backs, Walter Matuszczak, Cornell; Francis Reagan, Penn; Nick Basca, Villanova; Merlyn Condit, Carnegie Tech.

**Honorable Mention**

Ends: Barber, Columbia; Bartholemy, Yale; Cabrelli, Colgate; Carrig, Catholic; Feucht, Lehigh; Foster, Navy, Goodreault, Boston College; Hersey, Cornell; Histen, Holy Cross; MacKinney, Harvard; Kelley, Dartmouth; Kopcik, Georgetown; Krieger, Dartmouth; Longstreth, Princeton; Nash, Brown; Rokisky, Duquesne; Sarullo, Manhattan; Schillig, New York University; Schmuck, Cornell; Stanley, Princeton; Stulgaitis, Columbia; Vargo, Penn State; Yeager, Army; Zilly, Yale.

Tackles: Brooks, Yale; Craig, Rutgers; Daniels, Georgetown; Dobrus, Carnegie Tech; Engler, Penn; Healey, Harvard; Heater, Syracuse; Jocher, Manhattan; Kolman, Temple; Kuzman, Fordham; Maack, Columbia; O'Brien, Dartmouth; Opp, Navy; Petereit, New York University; Seabury, Yale; Sommers, Dartmouth, Stenn, Villanova; Ungerer, Fordham, Walewski, Holy Cross.

Guards: Burnam, Yale; Castelli, New York University; Dacey, Dartmouth; Di Fillipo, Villanova; Dunbar, Cornell; Gallagher, Columbia; Grieco, Bucknell; Kerr, Boston College; Klein, Pitt; Manrodt, Brown; Marone, Manhattan; Petroskas, Fordham; Rieth, Carnegie Tech; Sartori, Fordham; Schmidt, Colgate; Sweeney, Columbia; Van Loan, Colgate; Worth, Princeton; Young, Dartmouth.

Centers: Ayres, Harvard; Buck, Colgate; Chisick, Villanova; Conlin, New York University; Di Filippo, Fordham; Frick, Penn; Gajecki, Penn State; Gillis, Army; Gladchuk, Boston College; Haggerty, Fordham; Paskevich, Syracuse; Pearson, Dartmouth; Schmidt, Carnegie Tech; Snavely, Columbia; Titus, Holy Cross.

Backs: Ahwesh, Duquesne; Allerdice, Princeton; Ananis, Boston College; Baker, Cornell; Banger, Syracuse; Bauman, Dartmouth; Blount, Brown; Blount, Navy; Blumenstock, Fordham; Bowles, Temple; Burr, Yale; Canale, Syracuse; Carliss, West Virginia; Cassiano, Pitt; Donelli, Duquesne; Dubuisson, Army; Eshmont, Fordham; Frontczak, Army; Funair, Bucknell; Gardella, Harvard; Geyer, Colgate; Ghecas, Georgetown; Giardi, Holy Cross; Gottlieb, Rutgers; Hatch, Army; Hoague, Colgate; Ickes, Penn State; Juralewicz, Temple; Klick, Bucknell; Kish, Pitt; Koepsell, Penn; Koshlap, Georgetown; Landsberg, Cornell; Lee, Harvard; Leonard, Navy; Lube, Colgate; Malinowski, Holy Cross; McCullough, Cornell; McLaughry, Brown; Moyer, Lafayette; Muha, Carnegie Tech; Naylor, Columbia; O'Rourke, Boston College; Osmanski, Holy Cross; Peters, Princeton; Petrella, Penn State; Pirro, Catholic; Saba, Holy Cross; Scholl, Cornell; Seabright, West Virginia; Seymour, Yale; Smoke, Lehigh; Spreyer, Harvard; Stanczyk, Columbia; Toczylowski, Boston College; Whitehead, Navy; Will, Columbia; Wood, Yale; Yurchey, Duquesne.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Burleigh Grimes, former pilot of Brooklyn Dodgers, signed to manage Montreal Royals of International League for two years.

**Three Years Ago**

Jeremiah T. Mahoney of New York regained presidency of A. A. U. by decisive victory over P. J. Walsh.

**Five Years Ago**

Frank Thomas signed five-year extension of contract as head football coach at Alabama.

## *Rocky Mountain Teams Lead*

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—The nation's football coaches came close to striking a balance between offense and defense in the past season, the 18th annual Associated Press survey of nation-wide football scoring records showed today.

Their teams still managed to hit the high spots on occasion, but the average dropped off considerably from last year's high figures.

**Percentage Drop**

The 205 teams covered in this year's survey averaged 111.98 points each for the season and 13.06 points a game. A year ago, the averages were 114.36 for the season and 13.53 a game. That game average was the highest since 1931, while the 1939 figure came close to that of the 1935 and 1936 seasons.

A year ago, the coaches had to deal with new rules covering forward passing into the end zone. This year, they apparently solved that problem.

The Rocky Mountain sector, due largely to efforts of two high-scoring teams, Utah and Colorado Mines, forged ahead of the Southwest as the nation's scoring-est region.

**Miners Helped**

Twelve teams in the Big Seven and Rocky Mountain Conferences averaged 13.61 points a game. The team average was somewhat lower than that of the Southwest, 112.25 points to 129.60, but 10 southwestern teams, playing longer schedules, averaged only 13.36 points a game.

Accounting for a large part of the difference were the unbeaten and untied Miners, who piled up 268 points in eight games, and Utah, with 261 points in nine starts. There was more balance in the Southwest, with the mighty Texas Aggies and Arizona State of Tempe the highest scorers. They made 198 and 212 points, respectively.

**Leading Scorer**

For the second straight year, San Jose State of California topped all the teams in scoring, with 324 points in 13 games. Marshall of West Virginia rolled up 286 in 11 starts. Other notably high scorers were Wake Forest, with 257 points, and Mississippi, 230.

Defensively, Tennessee had the field spread-eagled. Not one of the 10 rivals the Vols have played so far managed to score a point. They have one game to go.

**Greatest Slump**

The Middle West recorded the greatest scoring slump, from 15.17 points a game to 12.47. The Southwestern teams averaged 15.53 points a game last season. Ninety-one eastern teams showed a slight gain in game averages, while the South and Far West recorded slight decreases.

The Rocky Mountain teams made a jump of nearly five points a game in the scoring average. Their 1938 season was hampered by bad weather, and they averaged only 8.77 points.

The 1939 records:

| | Teams | Games | Points | Team Ave. | Game Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nation | 205 | 1,773 | 23,160 | 112.98 | 13.06 |
| Rocky Mountain | 12 | 99 | 1,347 | 112.25 | 13.61 |
| Southwest | 10 | 97 | 1,296 | 129.60 | 13.36 |
| East | 91 | 744 | 9,897 | 108.76 | 13.30 |
| South | 37 | 348 | 4,535 | 122.57 | 13.02 |
| Far West | 15 | 137 | 1,742 | 116.13 | 12.70 |
| Middle West | 40 | 348 | 4,343 | 107.58 | 12.47 |

## Toronto Forward Line Leads

MONTREAL, Dec. 5 (AP)—Toronto's fine forward line of Gordon Drillon, Syl Apps and Bob Davidson, reading from right to left as they play and from top to bottom in the order of scoring, still is tops in goal-getting in the National Hockey League, but it finally has a rival.

Those three stars have dominated every official scoring list issued this season. They still are running 1-2-3, with Davidson once more even with Detroit's Cecil Dillon. Their pace slowed a bit last week, however, and the New York Rangers' No. 1 trio of Neil and Mac Colville and Alex Shibicky threatened to overhaul them.

**Scored Eight Times**

Drillon continues to lead the league in goals and total points. He has scored eight times and drawn five assists for a 13-point total. Apps is second with 11 points. Davidson is tied for third with six others who have nine points apiece. Three of those six are the two Colvilles and Shibicky. Hector (Toe) Blake of the Montreal Canadiens, Murray Armstrong of the New York Americans and Dillon, who was third last week, complete the nine-point list.

During the week which ended with Sunday's games, the two leaders were credited with a goal and an assist apiece and Davidson with one goal. Neil Colville scored three times and assisted twice; Brother Mac picked up a goal and three assists, and Shibicky, one goal and five assists.

**Six Assists Apiece**

M. Colville, Shibicky, Dillon and Cully Dahlstrom of Chicago wound up with six assists apiece, one behind the leader, Davidson. Apps, Blake and Jeff Desilets of Chicago tied for second with six goals each.

The Rangers' Babe Pratt regained his "bad man" laurels by coming up with a total of 20 minutes in penalties, compared with 18 for Shibicky and 17 for Des Smith of Chicago.

Records of leading scorers:

| Player, Club— | G. | A. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drillon, Toronto | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Apps, Toronto | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Dillon, Detroit | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Davidson, Toronto | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Blake, Montreal | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| N. Colville, Rangers | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Armstrong, Americans | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| M. Colville, Rangers | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Shibicky, Rangers | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Desilets, Chicago | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Schmidt, Boston | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Howe, Detroit | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Sands, Montreal | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Dahlstrom Chicago | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| H. Jackson, Americans | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Cain, Boston | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Kilrea, Detroit | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Drouin, Montreal | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Getliffe, Montreal | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Giesebrecht, Detroit | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Mantha, Montreal | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Barry, Montreal | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Gottselig, Chicago | 2 | 5 | 7 |

### Claims Rejected

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5 (AP)—Claims of three baseball players in the Eastern Shore League for unemployment compensation have been rejected by the Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board, William Milnes Maloy, Chairman, said yesterday. Their names were not disclosed.

The commission recently turned down similar applications from three members of the Baltimore Orioles of the International League.

### National Hockey League

| | W | L | T | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 6 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 17 | 14 |
| Canadiens | 5 | 2 | 2 | 27 | 19 | 12 |
| Rangers | 3 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 16 | 11 |
| Boston | 4 | 3 | 2 | 24 | 19 | 10 |
| Chicago | 4 | 5 | 1 | 21 | 33 | 9 |
| Detroit | 4 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 34 | 9 |
| Americans | 2 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 28 | 5 |

## Judge Bramham Attracts Attention at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5 (AP)—In the absence of any real news, the hero of the minor league and major league baseball convention here will have to remain Judge William G. Bramham, the czar of the little fellows, who at the last account at least was viewing with alarm.

The roly-poly head of the minor leagues spoke loud and importantly late yesterday, saying that there was skullduggery within his kingdom in the form of fake contracts, and that baseball faced some bad days indeed.

**No Trades Made**

No one, as a matter of fact, was very much excited over whether Judge Bramham had or had not discovered some fast work inside his organization, but his remarks at least offered a diversion. His report upon the sad state of affairs in baseball—in the minor leagues—enabled the boys for the time being to forget that the big leaguers still had made no trades.

They still are here—all of them—and they have been talking since Saturday. The lobby is full of magnates, and there might be a baseball player deal every 15 minutes, the way they talk. But they make no trades, whatsoever, and Judge Bramham supplies the news.

Just to be different, there will not be set down here all the trades that are in the air. Suffice to say that all the "haves" are trying to rob the "have nots" and the latter are not willing.

**MacPhail Offer**

One interesting thing was the disclosure by General Manager Larry MacPhail of the Brooklyns that they had at one time offered $200,000 cash for Joe Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals. MacPhail, incidentally, said he still had that much money waiting for Medwick.

Judge Bramham—to get back to the most exciting man of the meeting—made his charges in the middle of the afternoon, when almost everybody was standing in the lobby stalking about nothing in particular. Only a few heard him.

The Judge, who hails from the comparatively small town of Durham, N. C., is a power in baseball, though nothing much is heard of him, as a rule. He runs the little leagues with the same iron hand that Judge Landis runs the big show. Among other things, he tries to tell the minors how not to run afoul of Judge Landis.

**Landis Is Boss**

Judge Bramham said he knew of one club, "owned by a millionaire," that was paying its players a lot more than the figures called for on the contracts sent in to him. He said this was wrong and that, furthermore, Landis probably would catch on to it. It is surprising what a bluff Landis has on baseball in general. Sometimes they wonder why they hired the little gray-haired man in Chicago.

The best club of them all, the New York Yankees, haven't figured in the trade conversations. None of the high officials of the world champions has turned up yet, and President Ed Barrow is not expected to arrive before tomorrow.

It is not as though the Yankees were not interested in helping themselves. They know that their veteran pitching staff is about to curl up, and they want to get Buck Newsom from Detroit. They are willing to offer the Tigers a great deal for Newsom.

Larry MacPhail announced that he had agreed on terms for Leo Durocher to manage the club again next season, but that the formal contract signing probably would not take place until February.

Said McPhail at a press conference in the hotel where baseball's winter meetings are under way:

"I never talked to Durocher about terms until we came here for the meetings. But there was never any question between either of us that he would not run the club next year."

General Manager Warren C. Giles of the Cincinnati Reds announced appointment of Paul Florence, former New York Giant catcher, as president of the Birmingham Barons, the Reds' new farm club in the Southern Association. Bill McKechnie, Jr., was named secretary-treasurer.

Fred Fleig was made president of the Durham club in the Piedmone League and Oscar Roettger vice-president and manager. Roettger has been manager at Durham.

## New Pro Football Records

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—They completely re-wrote the National Professional Football League's record book this year.

In an unprecedented sweep, 14 records were broken and one tied in the nineteenth year of the play-for-pay sport. Every offensive record, with one exception, was wiped off the books as Chicago Bears, Cleveland Rams, Washington Redskins, Philadelphia Eagles, New York Giants, and Detroit Lions all participated in the record-wrecking season.

The Chicago Bears cracked six of the marks as their fine quartet of Sid Luckman, Billy Patterson, Bob MacLeod and Bill Osmanski gave them a fresh and freshman impetus that could not be denied.

**Four for Bears**

The Bears accounted for four records in ground gaining and two in scoring by running up 298 points and 3,988 yards against opponents.

Washington and Green Bay also exceeded the former 11-game marks in these departments of play. The antics of those three clubs largely was responsible for the new league scoring high of 1,692 points—208 more than were chalked up last year.

Four new passing records were written into the books, and they, in turn, led to a fifth mark—a new high in efficiency for the league. Cleveland with 127 completions in 253 tosses for 50.1 per cent broke the former mark for 250 or more passes thrown. The Rams also broke the old completion total by 13.

**Efficiency Higher**

Washington eclipsed the league efficiency mark by over nine per cent by completing 117 out of 201 passes for 58.2 per cent. Detroit and Philadelphia each completed 21 passes in one game, three more than the old mark. A total of 951 completions out of 2,238 brought the league efficiency mark to 42.4 per cent—or two per cent better than ever before.

New York, with 14 field goals, reached a new high in that department and helped elevate the league total to 55. Both are new records. Detroit tied another field goal mark with four successful placements in one game.

The only record to stand against this avalanche was the 2,885 yards made rushing by the Detroit Lions in their 1936 campaign.

### Ted Wieman Names All-Opponent Team

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5 (AP)—Coach Tad Wieman named last night three members of Cornell's undefeated football team on Princeton's all-opponent team.

Wieman's selections were: ends, Frank Stulgaitis, Columbia, and Joe Finklestein of Brown; tackles, Tom Healey of Harvard, Nick Drahos of Cornell; guards, Spencer Manrodt of Brown, Lou Young of Dartmouth; center, Bill Stack of Yale.

Backfield — Hovey Seymour of Yale, fullback, Whit Baker of Cornell and Bill Hutchinson of Dartmouth, halfbacks; Walt Matuszczak of Cornell, quarterback.

### Devore Reappointed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5 (AP)—Winding up his second year as head football coach at Providence College, Hugh J. Devore, of West Orange, N. J., has been notified by the College Athletic Council of his reappointment.

### Nels Stewart Back

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—In an effort to keep his crippled New York Americans in the running for the National Hockey League title, Manager Red Dutton announced he had signed Nels Stewart, the Amerks veteran center, who was cast adrift at the end of last season.

## *Hockey Trouble Brewing Again*

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP)—James Norris, Sr., wealthy owner of the Detroit Red Wings and a National Hockey League Governor, and Referee Bill Stewart had words at Sunday night's Chicago Black Hawk-Toronto Maple Leaf game and now it looks as if there'll be a hot aftermath.

Norris said last night he would "turn Stewart in" at the meeting of the league's Board of Governors in New York Wednesday. The millionaire sportsman and owner of Chicago Stadium, where the Hawks play, began heckling Stewart from a rink-side box midway of the second period.

He said Stewart was "a disgrace to the league" and wanted to know why the referee didn't call more penalties. Stewart took the heckling without a word until Norris called him a "homer," which means that the official favors the home team.

Then Stewart told Norris he should be "ashamed of yourself for such conduct by a league Governor."

"I'm going to turn you in for your terrible work tonight," Norris shouted. "I'm going to have you fired."

Stewart told Norris to do as he pleased but added, "You can't referee games from a box while I'm on the ice."

The Hawks lost the game, 3 to 1.

### Dropkick

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The dropkick might be almost extinct in college football but it flourished on the undefeated Masonic Home prep team here this season.

James Dishner, 153-pounder, dropkicked 18 points after touchdown and four field goals, a record which his coaches believe will top any in the country.

### Princeton Awards

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—R. Kenneth Fairman, graduate manager of athletics, announced that Princeton University had awarded varsity football insignia to 25 athletes, including Donald G. Herring, Jr., Tiger tackle.


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# Local Eleven May Oppose Georgia Tech in Florida—Shore at Garden Tonight

## Eagles Being Considered For Game in Orange Bowl

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The fact that Boston College has been notified it is being considered as an opponent for Georgia Tech in the Orange Bowl at Miami, Fla., on New Year's Day was the major news item at the final meeting of the local football writers at the Parker House yesterday.

Graduate Manager of B. C. athletics, John P. Curley, made the announcement following the luncheon. Curley said he had just been notified in a telegram from Jack Baldwin, chairman of the Orange Bowl Committee, that the local eleven's record was being considered.

♪ ♪ ♪

While such notification, of course, does not mean that the Eagles are all set, it does mean that hopes are high. Originally it was thought that Missouri would be invited, and in fact the so-called experts had picked Paul Christman and his mates. Then, too, it was also thought that B. C.'s defeat by Florida early in the season had eliminated the Eagles from consideration for a bowl game in Florida.

♪ ♪ ♪

With the B. C.-Holy Cross game the only one in Boston over the week end and the last one on the schedule, interest naturally turned to the coaching staffs of the two institutions. Ironically enough, however, it was Joe Sheeketski of the Crusaders who was first to show up at the Parker House, while Frank Leahy of the Eagles was forced to miss the meeting.

♪ ♪ ♪

In his two previous appearances Sheeketski was the wit of the meeting. Yesterday he was solemnity itself, although he did cause a slight ripple of laughter when he arose to speak and said, "First of all, fellows, I just want to say that there will be no jokes today."

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe heaped praise upon Frank Leahy, his assistants, and his team. "It is not my nature to toss bouquets aimlessly," he said, "and I do not want to toss too many today lest they seem foolish. But I sincerely believe Frank and Dr. Eddie Anderson of Iowa should toss up for the trophy as the outstanding coach of the year.

♪ ♪ ♪

"My boys," he went on, "gave me more than I deserved by the way they came back after their drubbing by Louisiana State. Boston College was just too good for us Saturday, and I think the turning point of the ball game was on the second play from scrimmage After we received the kick-off, Malinowski quick-kicked from our own 34-yard line to the B. C. 18; whereupon Charlie O'Rourke quick-kicked right back and we found ourselves on our own 19."

♪ ♪ ♪

The serious young coach, who is quick to smile on happier occasions, spoke slowly, evidently picking his words with care. He had just one bone to pick, however, and that was the failure of the Gridiron Club to award the Lowe Trophy to Ronnie Cahill. "I am not begrudging its award to Gene Goodreault, for by his tackling of O'Rourke behind his own goal line Saturday he proved himself a quick-thinking football player, but I do think Cahill deserved it on his three-year record."

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill McCarthy, who has the football concession at Fenway Park, was a surprise speaker, and he told of plans to better the ground for next year. The wooden stands in left field, he said, have been given to Boston University for its Nickerson Field in Riverside, and in their place will be erected new steel stands which will increase the seating capacity beyond the present 40,000 plus. He also said that the layout of the gridiron would be shifted in order to improve the seating arrangement along the first-base line. And also under discussion are plans for a new press box, which would be situated somewhere near the middle of the field.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Faculty Director of Athletics at B. C., the Rev. Patrick Collins, was also a new speaker, and he told of the Eagles' new policy in regard to its football team. Formerly, he said, B. C. was interested in bringing name teams in Boston to boost the gate. Now, he said, the interest lies in making the public B. C.-conscious, so that crowds will come no matter what the opposition. The Eagles' 1940 schedule will not be released until January, and there is a possibility that St. Mary's of California may be one of their opponents next fall.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe McArdle, B. C. line coach, said that the Newton outfit was a two-man affair this year, composed of the 30-odd boys on the team as one and Leahy as the other. He paid tribute to the seniors on the squad, declaring that they did not sit back, feeling their jobs were secure, but worked harder than any of the others.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coaches Al Kawal and Pat Hanley of B. U. told of their trip to Florida to beat Tampa, 12-0, a trip that exceeded expectations in regard to enjoyment. Everyone was hospitable, they said, especially the southern coaches. The boys who made the trip had such a good time that, as Hanley put it, "we just dropped 35 press agents for Tampa at the station."

♪ ♪ ♪

Dick Harlow of Harvard, Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern, and Lew Manly of Tufts, whose seasons ended previously, were absent yesterday, but all are expected back in full force when football begins again next fall. And, by the way, spring training is not too far distant.

## Grid Oddities

NEW YORK (AP) — Football coaches and players either must read the papers, subscribe to the same clipping service, or else open each other's mail.

Thursday, at Lexington, Ky., Tennessee kicked off after its second touchdown against Kentucky. Sophomore Ermal Allen fumbled the ball and it rolled into the end zone. He went after it and started to run it out. It was obvious he wouldn't get far, so Joe Shepherd, Kentucky captain, tackled him for a touchback and Kentucky got the ball on its 20.

Saturday, at Boston, Holy Cross kicked off to Boston College at the start of the second half. Charlie O'Rourke fumbled the ball in the end zone and he, too, started to run it out. In this case it was B. C.'s fine end, Gene Goodreault, who tackled his own man, who probably would have been smeared by the Crusaders inside his own 5-yard line.

Two weeks ago, at New Haven, Yale scored a first-quarter touchdown against Princeton when Fred Burr, apparently back to hold the ball for a field goal try by Howie Kaye, instead ran it 14 yards over the goal line. A week later, at Ann Arbor, Michigan's Fred Trosko and Tom Harmon dropped back to the 31-yard line, with Trosko seemingly due to set up the ball for a Harmon placement. Instead, Trosko carried the ball for the touchdown that upset Ohio State.

## Bates Captain

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LEWISTON, Maine — Howard W. Kenney has been named captain of the 1939-40 Bates basketball team. The vote was by the 22 members of the varsity squad.

Kenney, a junior, has been a regular since basketball was revived as a major sport in 1937. Last year he scored 66 points while playing in only 10 games and two years ago he was second high scorer on the team with 56 points.

Besides being a letterman in basketball at Bates, he is also a varsity tennis man and an honor student and treasurer of the Varsity Club.

## *New Strategy Board of Bruins*

By a Staff Photographer
**Left to right: Coach Cooney Weiland; Manager and Vice-President Art Ross; and Capt. Dit Clapper**

## Sports Around the Hub

### Local Basketball Season Opens

Local college basketball has its 1939-40 inaugural this evening on the main court of the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge, when Wes Fesler's Harvard varsity goes against M. I. T. At approximately the same hour, Tufts will oppose Assumption at Medford. Harvard's cage situation is rather similar to that of the football eleven, as Fesler is leaning heavily toward sophomores this winter. In fact, the success or failure of the Crimson in the Eastern Intercollegiate League will depend largely on the ability of last year's freshman graduates to fit into the varsity pictures.

Capt. Charley Lutz, the small but expert ball handler, is the only letterman sure of a berth on the starting Crimson five. As Fesler prepared to meet the Engineers, he was schooling George Webber at a forward post opposite Lutz, and Ed Buckley and Joe Romano at the guards—all sophomores. Homer Peabody rates the starting center job on experience, but he is being pushed by another second-year boy, Chris Finegan.

♪ ♪ ♪

At Cincinnati, where the baseball clans are camping this week, the hardest struggle is not being waged by the magnates, but rather by the unheralded scribes who must keep their editors happy. Front page news is as scarce in the Netherland-Plaza lobby as bowl bids are at West Point. The big story yesterday surrounded Judge Bramham's warning lecture to the minors, a little incident which takes place every year about this time, but which was magnified this fall by the news-hungry writers.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Boston's indoor baseball outfit opposes New York at the Garden Thursday evening, three umpires will patrol the cement floor. As on opening night, all ladies will be admitted free upon payment of the small government tax.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tack Hardwick, prexy of the local club, has just returned from a schedule meeting in Cleveland. This new indoor league is facing the same problem which confronted professional hockey when it was first introduced in this country—poor financial backing in certain cities. However, Tack and pals are confident that the circuit will ride all storms and eventually become a feature attraction of the winter season.

♪ ♪ ♪

To a pair of pro clubs, the 1939 football season is far from over. At Milwaukee on Sunday, the New York Giants and Green Bay Packers will meet for the National League title and the cash that goes with it. It will be the steamroller offense of the Packers, which produced 233 points during the regular campaign, against the airtight defense of the Giants, which allowed opponents a mere 85.

♪ ♪ ♪

According to statistics, the best balanced team in the pro league was Washington. The Redskins rolled up 242 points, while limiting rivals to 94. However, as the baseball fan can testify, the best team doesn't always get into that big play-off.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's gridiron attendance showed a '39 increase of 25,000 over the previous year, chiefly because the Yale game was played on the banks of the Charles River. Take that Eli date out and the Crimson drawing power would be several thousand under 1938. E. R.

## *Olympics Greet Lachine Rivals Over Week End*

**Provincial Hockey League**

| | W | L | T | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherbrooke | 8 | 3 | 0 | 16 |
| *Boston | 4 | 5 | 2 | 15 |
| Lachine | 6 | 2 | 3 | 15 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 6 | 3 | 1 | 13 |
| Verdun | 5 | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| Valleyfield | 5 | 7 | 1 | 11 |
| Quebec | 4 | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| Shawinigan | 1 | 10 | 1 | 3 |

*Boston gets 4 points for win in Canada.

The suddenly soaring Boston Olympics return to Garden ice next Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon for a two-game series with their second-place rivals, Lachine Rapides.

The Rapides have one mid-week contest scheduled with Verdun before they entrain for the Hub. Even if they turn back the Bulldogs, they still face the possibility of dropping back a notch should the locals grab both ends of the week-end bill.

The Olympics have shown unexpected strength on foreign ice this year. To date they have broken even on the road with two wins, two defeats and one tie. The locals are awarded four points for a win in Canada, and as a result of their fine showing have acquired 10 of their 15 points across the border

Coach Hago Harrington seems to have hit the right combination in the Foster - Guibord - Thompson trio. This new forward wall accounted for four of the seven goals the Bostonians tallied in Canada. Cliff Thompson scored twice, while Paul Guibord and Bud Foster each registered once.

The return of Junie Allen to the Olympic ranks for the Lachine series should add power to the local attack. Allen is expected to team with Frankie Spain and Dick Lewis on the second line. Such a move would place Gerry Desrosiers on the third line where he will team with his ex-B. U. mate, Al Carvelli.

## Late Bulletins

### Langford Resigns

**NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—William S. Langford, long-time secretary of the National Football Rules Committee, today announced his resignation.**

**Langford has been a member of the Rules Committee since 1923, and its secretary since the passing on of Walter Camp in 1925. A former football official, he served on the advisory committee on officials from its organization in 1916 until 1922.**

### Blanket Rejection

**NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 5 (AP)—Rutgers University, mentioned by some for a "bowl" post-season football game, made a blanket rejection today of all anticipated invitations.**

**A statement by University officials said:**

**"In accordance with its athletic policy, Rutgers plays no post-season football games. Great credit is due the members of the team for their fine record this season, which ended with the Brown game on Nov. 30."**

**Brown was the only eleven to defeat the Scarlet this season.**

## Mylin's 'Opponent' Eleven

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EASTON, Pa.—Dartmouth and New York University have three players each on the Lafayette All-Opponent eleven for 1939, selected by E. E. Mylin, head Maroon grid coach. Penn and Rutgers have two each and Lehigh the remaining one.

Mylin made the selections, he said, on the performance of the players in the games against Lafayette and not during the entire season.

Two of the Violet selections are in the backfield: Mikulka, at quarter, and Boell, at full. Hutchinson, of Dartmouth, and Tranavitch, of Lehigh are the other backs.

Mylin's selection is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Left end, Krieger | Dartmouth |
| Left tackle, Sommers | Dartmouth |
| Left guard, Hauserman | Lehigh |
| Center, Frick | Penn |
| Right guard, Helmcke | N. Y. U. |
| Right tackle, Cooks | Rutgers |
| Right end, Gustafson | Penn |
| Quarterback, Mikulka | N. Y. U. |
| Left half, Hutchinson | Dartmouth |
| Right half, Tranavitch | Rutgers |
| Fullback, Boell | N. Y. U. |

## Colgate Elects Garvey

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Jim Garvey, 195-pound tackle from Lebanon, Pa., has been elected captain of Colgate's Red Raiders for the next year. He succeeds Ernie Neill of Manchester, Conn.

Garvey played at Mineville, N. Y., High School before entering Colgate, but in the last two years his family has lived in Dover, N. H., and in Lebanon, Pa.

## Tigers End Season

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton University's Middle Atlantic Soccer Association champions wound up their 1939 season with a 5-to-1 victory over the University of Pennsylvania booters in a league game on Poe Field. The Tigers scored in every period for their tenth win in eleven starts. Art Caturani's goal late in the final period averted a shut-out.

## Five Former Leafs Here With Americans

By Web Morse
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Red Dutton's New York Americans are at the Boston Garden tonight—and Eddie Shore.

It is the first appearance of the season here for the Amerks and Shore returns voluntarily due to the forced absence of Flash Hollett.

When the Springfield team owner (Shore) while attending a minor league meeting in New York, yesterday, learned that Hollett had been called home suddenly to Toronto, he phoned the Bruin management and offered his services for this game which the local heads readily accepted.

For years the Amerks were known locally as the Bruin alumni because Dutton had gathered in so many ex-Boston players. Tonight they still retain an alumni appearance; but no longer that of Boston. They now boast five former Toronto Maple Leaf players.

**Two Ex-Bruins**

The former Leafs will be Charlie Conacher, Harvey Jackson, Buzz Boll, Murray Armstrong and Doc Romnes. The only remaining ex-Bruins now with the club are Art Chapman and Hooley Smith. One new face to the league is Jack Tomson, product picked up by Dutton during the off-season. The others are Earl Robertson, Wilf Field, Al Murray, Tommy Anderson, Lorne Carr and Eddie Wiseman.

The Amerks have been handicapped through injuries of late and the situation has become so alarming that Manager Dutton has proferred Nels Stewart a contract to finish out the season. Stewart had been granted his out-right release at his own request, but since he has not landed a hoped-for coaching assignment he is ready to return to action. He will not be in uniform for the Amerks until they return from their present road trip.

**Severe Schedule**

There is nothing particularly attractive about the schedule for the struggling New Yorkers at present. They are burdened through players being out of action and several games coming close together tending to make matters difficult. They played Canadiens last Thursday, Rangers on Saturday, Boston on Sunday, here tonight, and then speed out to Chicago for a game Thursday night and at Detroit on Sunday night.

With Shore returning to the local line-up he probably will start at right defense with Jack Portland. Capt. Dit Clapper will team up with Johnny Shewchuck and the forward lines will play as usual.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hollett will be missed tonight for the Bruin offense used him frequently to speed up attack, even from his defensive position. . . . This is the only N. H. L. game billed for tonight and a victory for the Bruins will give them a tie with Canadiens for second place, only two points below Toronto.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cooney Weiland has been placed on the inactive list, making room for George Brown. . . . Brown is with Hershey, where he is expected to get in condition and be ready for an emergency call. . . . Brunis have won two, tied one, and lost one on home ice. . . . They were defeated here by Canadiens and tied by Rangers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Shore permits himself to be placed in a spot . . . The Bruins beat Amerks 6 to 2 in New York Sunday night without him, and because of his being such a great player, it is logical to suppose that the Bruins should win by an even greater score here tonight—home ice and all . . . Of the 23 top scorers in the league Boston has only two, Milton Schmidt with eight points and Herbie Cain with seven.

♪ ♪ ♪

Murray Armstrong and Busher Jackson are the front runner scorers of Amerks, Armstrong has five goals and four assists and the Busher has five goals and two assists.

## Schneider to Coach Bowdoin Ski Team

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Dec. 5 (AP)—Hannes Schneider, famed skier, will coach Bowdoin College's ski team this winter, Capt. Philip Johnson of Dedham, Mass., said last night.

Johnson said that Harvey D. Gibson, New York financier and a Bowdoin trustee, had arranged to have the Bowdoin team go to North Conway, N. H., for lessons. Gibson aided Schneider in entering the United States from Austria last year.


IN NOVEMBER THE SUN HAD A LARGER GAIN IN DEPARTMENT STORE LINAGE THAN ALL OTHER NEW YORK PAPERS COMBINED!

WHEN department stores want a large volume of profitable sales they put more of their advertising in The Sun! The record for November shows that. Up against one of the biggest and toughest months of the year, department stores *increased* their advertising space in The Sun by 65,003 agate lines, or more than 12%, while they used less space in a number of other newspapers.

The successful department stores know that promotions "pull" better when they can reach the alert, responsive New York families who appreciate good values in apparel and accessories, home furnishings, jewelry and silverware, food, drugs, toilet goods and other lines, and buy more *because they can afford it.* Advertisers of worthwhile merchandise in every line will find it pays to follow the lead of the department stores in New York. They know the market from day-after-day selling experience . . . it's their own front yard. And the trail they blaze leads straight to The Sun.

For a bigger and more profitable sales volume in December (Christmas business) and all through 1940, a best bet for advertisers is to use more space in The Sun and use it consistently.

The Sun NEW YORK

NOVEMBER GAINS AND LOSSES OF NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS IN DEPARTMENT STORE ADVERTISING

| | Agate Lines GAIN | LOSS |
|---|---|---|
| THE SUN | 65,003 | .... |
| Times | 21,230 | .... |
| Mirror | 17,663 | .... |
| World-Telegram | 10,882 | .... |
| News | .... | 3,797 |
| Herald Tribune | .... | 13,163 |
| Post | .... | 14,053 |
| Journal-American | .... | 18,767 |

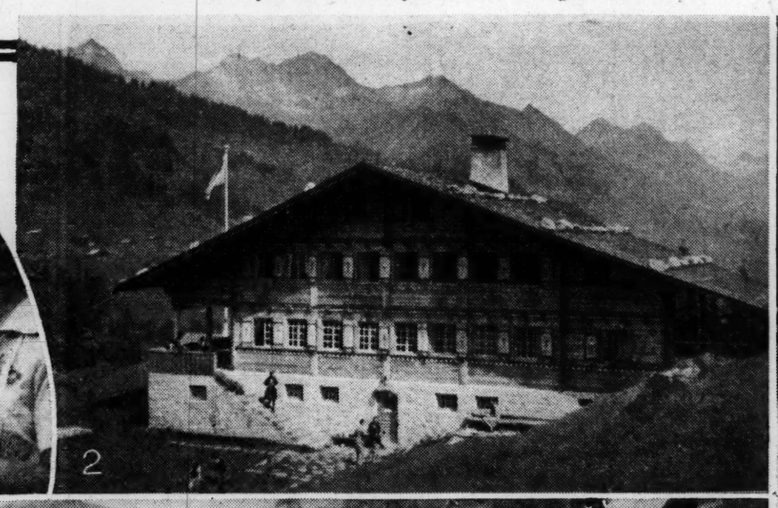
Source: Media Records.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

# Girls of Three Continents Meet as Camp Comrades

Parents—Teachers
Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*



**Scenes at the Chalet in the Swiss Alps where an international camp for Girl Scouts and Girl Guides is held every summer. 1. Washing up, after the traditional international cooking day when each nationality group prepares and serves a dish characteristic of its own country. The Americans this year made corn bread and popcorn balls. From left to right these girls are from Switzerland, Ohio, California, and Iceland. 2. The Chalet, a meeting place for the Juliette Low Encampment, also used for world conferences of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides, and for international training courses for their leaders and sponsors. Open from May to November, and for winter sports from mid-December to March. It is a favorite vacation spot for European Girl Guides. 3. Swiss, French, and Belgian Girl Guides, taking luggage in the dog cart from the Chalet down the mountain to the bus. 4. A group of Girl Guides in dress uniform, returning from church in Adelboden. Standing, left to right: Finland, Brazil, Belgium, France, Belgium, Brazil, United States (Conn.). Sitting: Finland, France. 5. American Girl Scout Leader on a mountain-climbing expedition near the Chalet.**

## Girl Scouts and Girl Guides In Annual Camp in Swiss Alps

### Three Continents Were Represented This Year as Girls Made Friends Amid Gathering War Clouds

By R. Alice Drought

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The American Girl Scouts have sponsored and conducted an international camp for Girl Scouts and Girl Guides of the world at Adelboden, Switzerland. A group of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides (as they are called in other countries) met with an American leader for a three week encampment this past summer, the sixth one since their inception in 1932. The Chalet at which the encampment was held was the gift of Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston, Massachusetts, to the Girl Guides of the world.

Represented at the 1939 encampment were three continents and three islands: North America, South America, and Europe, with Iceland, Ireland, and Scotland supplying the other representatives. The United States sent five delegates and a leader; Brazil sent two delegates, and there were two each from Finland, Belgium, France, and Switzerland itself; one each from Iceland, Luxembourg, Scotland, and Ireland. All of the delegates, selected representatives of their respective countries, were recipients of Juliette Low Memorial awards. These awards are memorials to the founder of Girl Scouting in the United States whose cherished dream was the promotion of international friendship.

**Interspersed With Discussions**

This year's encampment was held during a lull in the European storm, a particularly significant time to have had it. Camping activities and mountain climbing were interspersed with days of serious discussions, so that in the end the group came to know something of each other's countries, their forms of government, their geographical positions and climate, their economic and social problems, their educational opportunities (and lack of them), something of their national culture.

Each delegate told about her own country, so that a background for understanding was built up. The language difficulties were solved through translations. Most of the delegates spoke English; the remainder spoke French. All discussions were translated into either English or French, while all announcements at the Chalet were made in English, French, and German, as there were German speaking guides at the Chalet as well.

The most significant discussion of all was one on peace. This discussion took place near the end of the encampment, with the clouds of war about to break. The group had been living in an atmosphere of uncertainty and insecurity; there were in the Chalet itself posted instructions on what to do in case of air raids. Yet with the courage and the optimism of a youth that had not known the last war, the delegates were unanimous in thinking and in asserting that a peaceful solution of the national differences would be possible. With three weeks of living together, of shared tasks and shared physical effort, with the comradeship of endeavor, regardless of differences of race, custom, creed, of language, the delegates had proved to themselves that harmony and friendship and fun between internationals was definitely possible.

**Celebrated National Events**

With most of Europe like a powder keg ready to explode, the majority of European delegates expressed the opinion, however, that the only present way to this peace and security was through armaments. The war started just two weeks after this discussion took place.

Contributing to the international flavor of the encampment was the group's participation in Swiss Independence Day, in the celebration of the birth of the Dutch princess, and in an excursion to Zurich to the Swiss national exposition.

The international group learned much of Swiss life, industry, art, and government through two days spent at the Zurich exposition.

Swiss Independence Day, August first, celebrates the confederation of Switzerland in 1291, nearly 650 years ago, when beacon fires were lit on the mountainsides and people came down from the mountains and decided to unite to free their country from Austrian domination. Beacon fires are still lit on the Swiss mountain sides on August first, while the Swiss people still come together to rally round their fires.

**Around the Beacon Fire**

At dusk that evening, everyone at the Chalet was given a lighted paper lantern, and the girls went single file up the mountain to a beacon fire which had been built by people of the neighborhood. The Chalet group joined the neighbors in singing Swiss songs round the fire, while they watched fires near and far on other mountain slopes and one or two on the tops of surrounding mountains. Far down below in the village of Adelboden another lantern procession could be seen, as well as the ancient Swiss church floodlighted with red and green lights. There was an underlying spiritual quality and intense love of country evident in the entire celebration.

The birth of the Dutch princess on the fifth of August was the signal for another celebration that was national in character. At that time there was a troop of Dutch Girl Guides at the Chalet from The Hague.

That evening at campfire the Dutch guides wore their dress uniforms with small orange bows over their hearts. As a finale to the evening's program they presented their colors, sang their national anthem, and served refreshments: black bread and butter, with orange-colored candied anise seed.

Most of the activities as well as the discussions of the encampment pointed toward a more thorough knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of national customs. With Europe then on the brink of war, an international gathering of this type was particularly significant. Embedded deep in the hearts and minds of the participants of the encampment are memories of sweet music and effervescent laughter which are universal languages.

## Student 'Statesmen' Confer

Milwaukee, Wis.

Problems facing American statesmen today will be explored by younger persons when 64 students representing eight midwest colleges and universities assemble in Milwaukee December 8 and 9 for their third annual conference on international relations. Sessions will be attended by delegates from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Chicago, and Northwestern universities, and Beloit, Carleton, Milwaukee State Teachers, and Milwaukee-Downer colleges.

In the two previous conferences, delegates represented foreign powers as well as the United States, but this meeting will be a "Conference on America's Foreign Policy and the Present Crisis,"—with student representatives playing the role of American experts who are authorities on different regions of the world.

The conference is the only one of its kind in the middle west, according to Dr. Amy M. Gilbert, dean of Milwaukee-Downer College, who instigated organization of the project in 1936 along lines of similar ones in the east. It affords students an unusual laboratory experience of actual participation in a model conference on international relations, after a thorough study of documentary material, and careful academic preparation under the direction of faculty advisers.

The University of Wisconsin will represent Latin America, especially the A B C Powers; the University of Minnesota will represent Canada; Beloit College, the neutral powers and Russia; Milwaukee State Teachers College, the belligerent powers on the side of Nazi Germany; Northwestern University, the belligerent powers on the side of Great Britain and France; the University of Chicago, Japan; Carleton College, China; and Milwaukee-Downer College, the Near East and Africa.

## A Question of Attitude

**The Youth Round Table**
**Meets Every Tuesday**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Americans have now completed their two Thanksgiving Days, and perhaps the surplus has helped us to think of Thanksgiving a little more in terms of all-time celebration, at least in thought. Anyway, here is what Mr. M. H. has to say about it.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Texas

Dear Round Tablers:

There is an attitude toward the date of Thanksgiving that just popped into my thought, and I want to share it with you.

While we may be debating whether one day is better than the other, or whether one is proper and the other improper, can't we be grateful that our country is so blessed by God's gracious bounty that it takes us two days to celebrate our gratitude?

Though we observe only one day with a urkey dinner or some other traditional means of celebration, we can offer our prayers of gratitude, praise, and thanks to God on both days. And may this be one of our prayers: that ours be not the only country to take time out for thanksgiving to God for His blessings. (Mr.) M. H.

♪ ♪ ♪

**What! No Chinese?**

Kansas

Greetings to you, Chairman! . . .

And to everyone from "'ibnun thalathatani wa-'ishrina sanatan" (a son of three and twenty years) who is extremely interested in music, linguistics, anthropology, and the literatures of the world (especially Romani, Hebrew, and Arabic). Having acquired a speaking, or reading knowledge of, among other tongues: German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Romani, Bulgarian, Norwegian, Swedish, and Esperanto I should be exceedingly delighted to sustain correspondence with those of other lands who have similar avocations and predilections.

(Mr.) G. B. vS.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Translated From the French**

Tunisia

Dear Friends:

I am a Frenchman, aged 26 years. I come originally from Normandy, where I lived until I was 20. For several years I have been living in Northern Africa, in Tunisia. I am a bachelor of philosophy and an A.B. At present I am professor of history and geography at the College of Bizerta, Tunisia.

Of course since the beginning of the war I have been mobilized, as are the majority of young Frenchmen. I am a soldier in the regiment of Tunisian sharpshooters. Since the beginning of October we have been stationed in Kalaat Es Senam, in the mountains at the frontiers of Algieria and Tunisia.

I know English well, and studied it for some years in school. I should like very much to correspond with some young men or girls whose language is English and who have a sufficient knowledge of the French language. Indeed, I should like to gather material about America.

I should like to exchange postal cards and stamps. My principal likes are literature, theater, movies, travel. I have already taken several trips across Europe. Naturally I also know Tunisia very well, which is a very interesting country, the land of Carthage and of Salammbô.

Hoping that some of you will write me, I send you my most cordial greetings. (Mr.) R. S.

♪ ♪ ♪

**By Way of a Debut**

Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have read with much interest and enthusiasm the column of the Youth Round Table, and have anticipated the time when I could enter my application for membership. "The time has come," as the Walrus said.

Since my hobbies are various and sundry I was wondering if someone else has the same hobbies and would like to correspond on them. They are: reading (fiction, biographies, and the classics, Shakespeare predominating); attending concerts, symphonies, operas, and plays; drawing and fashion designing.

Going to college is something that I haven't had the opportunity to do, and therefore I would also like to correspond with someone who is attending or has attended college and would have some spare time to write and tell me all about college activities, courses, and other things regarding college life.

Last, but not least, I hope the Youth Round Table can look forward to years and years of activity. (Miss) D. H.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Practice in Democracy**

England

Dear Chairman:

For some long time I have been meaning to write a letter to the Youth Round Table, and now that I am doing it, I can only write as a visitor.

About 13 or 14 years ago I wrote to the Mail Bag on the Young Folks' Page, and as a result have gained some very interesting friends. Of these, three, who live in America have visited me when they have been to England. You can imagine what joyous experiences these have been.

I read the letters in the Youth Round Table with great interest, and realize what a great work it is doing to promote international friendship and understanding. I have, for many years, worked for these ideals through the Youth Groups of the League of Nations Union, the British Youth Peace Assembly and the World Youth Congress Movement. Although at this moment France and England are at war with Germany, the youth of these countries feel only friendship for each other.

I feel more than ever before that we must all work and pray for a peace based on social and economic justice, and the realization of the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man. We realize the great task that is before the world, but we know that we shall succeed.

I attended the First National Youth Parliament in London some months ago, and had a very interesting time listening to the readings and attending the Committees of bills on peace, Indian independence, education, youth labor, housing, and health and nutrition.

The proceedings were conducted as far as possible according to Parliamentary procedure, starting with the "King's" speech which was made by a prominent young Englishman. The members of the "House," were representatives of many and varied youth organizations from all parts of the country. The Parliament started on a Friday and ended on the Sunday evening, thus giving the members of the "house" time to go into committee before the final readings of the bills.

This was a grand opportunity for several hundred young people to get some excellent experience in the working of a democracy. We hope to have many more such opportunities. (Miss) F. C.

♪ ♪ ♪

We are scooping letters out of the bottom of our mail box again—positively the bottom. (Does that hint mean you?) And where are those letters from groups that have used the Fireside Series?

Cheerio. . . .

**Chairman**

## Texas' Textbook Library

Austin, Texas

A 1637 Latin text is the oldest of 1,000 'pioneer textbooks" recently added to the University of Texas' 21,000 volume Curriculum library by Dr. J. L. Henderson, the collection's founder.

The Latin book, printed in Canterbury, England, was used in American schools two years before Stephen Daye operated the first printing press in Cambridge, Mass.

Librarians rank the University's Joseph Lindsey Henderson collection of textbooks used in American schools since colonization third among the nation's textbook libraries, behind Harvard and Columbia. The three libraries are co-operating in the development of their collections by exchange of duplicates, Dr. Henderson said.

## A Neighborhood Dramatic Club

### That Helped Teen-Age Girls Develop Self-Confidence

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

There are always girls in every community who are not participating in any social or cultural groups. In spite of the fact that self-expression is stressed in the school curriculum, young people have not nearly enough opportunities to develop this quality. The Dramatic groups in schools cannot serve everyone that is interested. A neighborhood club can do much toward overcoming self-consciousness and also toward developing talent.

Three years ago a group of girls were invited to a Columbus Day party. The girls included in this affair were girls who needed encouragement for one reason or another. They were all in their second year at high school. And only one of them was a leader. They were not as aggressive in school activities as the average sophomore girl. The games and decoration carried out the effect of the discovery of America, and the guests entered so wholeheartedly into the social aspect of the party that the leader decided to organize a club. The majority wanted to take up dramatics. Those not interested dropped out.

**Started With Pantomime**

They met weekly after school. The first four lessons were given over to pantomime. Each girl expressed an activity in silence. Some of the subjects were: A fussy lady buying a hat, a bride baking her first cake, a little boy at a circus, and a man hanging a picture while his wife gave directions. The second month was in November. The girls each wrote a Thanksgiving monologue and gave a reading of the same. Two teachers from the high school were invited to be judges, choosing the best monologue. The girls that gave the one selected as the best was an Italian girl whose father has a fruit and vegetable stand. She helped him on Saturdays, and her monologue was about the Thanksgiving rush for green produce. The leader urged the girls to write about things with which they were very familiar.

They began reading plays in December. A lovely Christmas party was held on the night before Christmas eve. The games tested the dramatic ability of the guests. Each guest was given a card on which was an assignment. Act like a dog who is locked in a house. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Act like a little girl whose doll has just fallen in a lily pond. Act the part of a prima donna who is being presented with roses. The leader who had been helping the group was showered with handkerchiefs, silk hose, corsages, and lovely cards. The girls were eager to show their appreciation, for they were getting something that meant much to them.

**First Try-Outs**

In January the first try-outs were held. The plays selected were "Joint Owners in Spain" and "Little Prison." The girls who did not get parts became understudies. They also wrote a skit, a comedy. They practiced pantomiming songs, "Down by the Old Mill Stream" and "John Brown's Baby." The entire month was given over to rehearsals. One girl became particularly interested in "make-up."

A booking committee was selected, which contacted organizations like community clubs, political clubs and institutions, Homes for the Aged, and children's homes. Dates were secured for two months ahead. The girls put on an hour's program. It would run two hours if the audience so desired.

When the club disbanded for the summer months, the leader suggested that the girls try out for the Dramatic Club in school the next year. Their club experience had given the girls confidence in themselves; all but one of them made the high school Dramatic Club. Even more important, three of them were cast in the Senior Play the next year and four of them in the annual vaudeville show.

It is possible that these girls would have received no recognition for their dramatic talent if they had not had the encouragement which was afforded by this neighborhood club. There is almost always a leader or dramatic teacher who is willing to give her services. If no one in the community is able to donate their time, a teacher may be secured through the WPA Adult Education Program or the Recreation Program. It seems a mistake to leave all our youth guidance to the public schools. There are so many children who need a forceful boost to get them over the ridge of self-consciousness. F. D.

## Freshmen Taught Use of Library

Durham, N. H.

So that students may use their library more effectively, the University of New Hampshire this year has scheduled required courses for freshmen in cataloguing, reference work, and periodical study.

Library intelligence tests were given entering freshmen during the early days of the academic year. Not of great length, the questionnaires were designed to include a cross section picture of the use of library departments. Students showing lack of training in library study, as indicated by the questionnaires, have been enrolled in short, special courses. Library staff members head the instruction periods in the three divisions

"There are many interesting things discovered from these questionnaires," Miss Emily Washburn, reference librarian and director of the courses, pointed out. "One of particular note is that often those who have had only very small libraries to use during high school years are more familiar with library usage than those who have had large libraries at their disposal."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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 427,815
1939 volume to date 246,109,481
1938 volume to date 272,637,538

## Market Trend Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—The stock market took on modest rallying color today, but demand generally was of the selective sort.

Aviations led the turn-around and, at the best, gains ran to a point or so. Dealings, fairly lively at the start, quieted appreciably as the session wore on and near the final hour top marks were reduced in many cases. Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

There was nothing outstanding in the news to account for the day's improvement and analysts inclined to attribute it partly to reinstatement of some speculative commitments on the theory the market was "sold-out."

Prominent on the come-back were Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Eastern Air Lines, American Airlines, Westinghouse, du Pont, Loft, Union Carbide, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott and U. S. Steel.

Most motors, steels, oils, utilities, rails and coppers kept to a restricted range and, here and there, inconsequential minus signs were in evidence.

Price changes were meaningless in the curb but some resistance was shown by Electric Bond & Share, Novadel and Todd Shipyards.

### Bond Decline

U. S. and foreign government bonds declined today in an uneasy, slow market.

The federals slipped as much as half a point toward the final hour after previously standing firm in the wake of declines in Scandinavian issues.

Corporate loans, on the other hand, held relatively steady. A new $8,000,000 issue of West Virginia Paper & Pulp 3s was cleaned out as soon as it went on the market and, in a short time, was bringing slight premiums.

Helsingfors 6½s—quoted around 30 before the air attacks on the Finnish capital—cracked an additional 2 points, touching 30. Finland 6s, however, rallied up 1⅞ on a transaction of two bonds.

Norwegian and Danish issues were most heavily traded in the jittery foreign list. Norway 4s were down 5¾ and the 4½s of 1965 were down 4 at one time. Off 2 to around 4 were Denmark 6s and 4½s, Norway 6s and Copenhagen 4½s.

Buying interest broadened in rails following the relatively good earnings results recorded for October and expectation November operating statements would reveal further substantial gains in net income over 1938. Fractions to more than a point higher at one time were Santa Fe general 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, New York Central 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

## Wheat Sells at $1 Bushel in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP)—Wheat sold at $1 a bushel in the Chicago spot market today for the first time since March 3, 1938.

Dollar wheat in the market where actual grain is bought and sold accompanied the sharpest upturn of futures prices here and at other world markets since the September war boom.

Chicago wheat futures advanced almost three cents a bushel to their highest level in about two years. Prices at Winnipeg and Buenos Aires, the other principal world markets, were up even more.

The upturn of wheat was associated with unfavorable crop reports from the United States and Argentine producing belts.

Wheat futures here closed 2½-3¼ cents higher than yesterday, December 95¾-96, May ½-¾; corn ¾-1 cent higher, December 54¼, May 55½-⅝; oats ½-¾ up.

In the spot market No. 3 red wheat sold at $1. Better grades were quoted well above $1 but no sales were recorded.

## Silk Futures Rise 15c a Pound Limit

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—No. 1 silk futures shot up the limit of 15 cents a pound allowed in a day's trade today.

Vigorous buying was dominated by Japanese interests and acted in line with sharp advances at Yokohama and Kobe.

No. 1 silk for delivery in December (this contract requires delivery in Japanese silk only) sold at $3.60 a pound, only a cent below a 9-year high.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London—Security prices held up well in the exchange today, although a few sections wobbled a bit as buying orders were kept at a minimum. British government bonds, for instance, were trimmed slightly and profit taking kept recently advancing domestic rails at overnight levels. Industrials inclined upward and commodity stocks, where changed, were mostly higher.

Paris — Rentes displayed considerable resistance to all-round improvement in the Bourse today. British announcement concerning concessions on French imports into England was welcomed by traders. Rentes closed 45 centimes lower to 90 higher.

Amsterdam—The Bourse found a steady footing during a quiet session today. American shares were mostly a trifle higher and domestic equities leaned to the top side.

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71½ | 53 | Abbott (1.60a) | 8 | 67⅛ | 66½ | 66½ | |
| 56½ | 31½ | Acme Steel (3a) | 1 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ | N'v 30 |
| 11⅛ | 6½ | Adams Ex (¼g) | 2 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | |
| 25 | 19 | Adam-Mill (1) | 2 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 15⅞ | Addressog (1.40) | 4 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | N'v 30 |
| 68 | 45¼ | Air Reduct (1a) | 14 | 57 | 56 | 56⅝ | + ¾ |
| 1¼ | ¾ | Air-Way El Ap | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 10 | 6½ | Alask Jun (.80g) | 10 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 2 | ⅝ | Alleghany Corp | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 18 | 4½ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 20½ | 5¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 8 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ⅜ |
| 18¼ | 4½ | Alleg pf 40 ww | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Dec 4 |
| 23½ | 8 | Alleg pr pf | 5 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | N'v 30 |
| 28¼ | 14 | Alleg-L S (½g) | 14 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (⅝g) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Dec 2 |
| 200½ | 151½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 9 | 172¾ | 172½ | 172¾ | + ¼ |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Allied Kid (½) | 2 | 13½ | 12¾ | 12¾ | Dec 1 |
| 15⅛ | 9½ | Allied Mills (1g) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Allied Stores | 13 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| 71 | 54½ | Allied St pf (5) | 1 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | Dec 2 |
| 48⅜ | 28 | Allis-Ch M (1a) | 24 | 38 | 37½ | 37¾ | |
| 71 | 54½ | Alpha Cem (1) | 3 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ¼ |
| 19⅞ | 12¾ | Amal Leather | 10 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leath pf | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Dec 2 |
| 21 | 12 | Amerada Cp (2) | 5 | 58½ | 58⅜ | 58½ | +1¼ |
| 74¼ | 50 | Am Ag Ch (1g) | 4 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | + ¼ |
| 24½ | 16 | Am Airlines | 8 | 38 | 36¾ | 36¾ | + ⅜ |
| 40⅜ | 16¾ | Am Bank Note | 2 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11 | — ⅜ |
| 17¾ | 9¾ | Am Bosch | 2 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | + ⅛ |
| 57¾ | 31¾ | Am Br Sh (1a) | 2 | 46 | 45½ | 45½ | + ¾ |
| 116½ | 82¼ | Am Can (4) | 14 | 111 | 110¼ | 110⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 179 | 150 | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 175 | 175 | 175 | N'v 29 |
| 40¼ | 16¼ | Am Car & Fdy | 18 | 31½ | 30⅞ | 31⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 64 | 30¼ | Am Car pf | 2 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | — ¼ |
| 25½ | 13½ | Am Ch & C (1g) | 3 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅜ |
| 115⅛ | 100 | Am Ch & C pf(5) | 1 | 111 | 111 | 111 | N'v 10 |
| 132 | 109½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 126 | 126 | 126 | N'v 30 |
| 8¾ | 5 | Am Colortype | 5 | 7¼ | 6¼ | 7¼ | + ⅜ |
| 11⅞ | 5½ | Am Com Alco | 5 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| 18¼ | 6¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 3 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | Am Encaus Til | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 6¼ | 4⅜ | Am European | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | N'v 20 |
| 3⅝ | 2 | Am & For Pow | 6 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 25⅛ | 10 | Am & F P $6 pf | 6 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | +1⅜ |
| 30⅝ | 12¼ | Am & F P $7 pf | 8 | 26¾ | 26 | 26 | + ⅜ |
| 9¾ | 5 | Am & F P 2 pf | 12 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | N'v 30 |
| 33 | 12 | Am-Haw SS (1) | 4 | 25⅞ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| 8 | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 43⅞ | 25⅝ | Am H&L pf (3) | 3 | 33½ | 32¾ | 32¾ | N'v 29 |
| 56⅛ | 41¾ | AmHome(2.40a) | 8 | 57⅜ | 56⅛ | 57⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 25 | 14½ | Am Ice pf | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 9 | 3¾ | Am Internation'l | 8 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 13 | Am Locomotive | 3 | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¾ | +1⅜ |
| 79½ | 41 | Am Locomot pf | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | —2 |
| 15¾ | 11 | Am M & F (.80) | 9 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅛ | Am M & Metal | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 24⅜ | Am Metal (1) | 4 | 25 | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 124½ | 112 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 115 | 115 | 115 | N'v 25 |
| 7 | 3⅝ | Am Power & Lt | 5 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 58⅞ | 32 | APL $6 pf(4.80a) | 9 | 53 | 52¾ | 53 | + ¼ |
| 49 | 28 | AP&L 5 pf (4k) | 14 | 43⅜ | 43¼ | 43½ | + ¾ |
| 18⅜ | 8½ | Am Ra&SS(.30g) | 43 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 223¼ | 117⅜ | Am Roll Mill | 14 | 167⅛ | 166⅜ | 167⅛ | + ¼ |
| 80¼ | 50 | Am RM pf(2¾k) | 1 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | N'v 30 |
| 153⅜ | 113⅜ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| 20 | 9 | Am Seat (½e) | 5 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 63 | 35½ | Am Sm & R (2a) | 22 | 49⅞ | 49½ | 49 | |
| 144 | 127½ | Am S & R pf (7) | 5 | 143⅜ | 143 | 143⅜ | — ¼ |
| 69 | 59½ | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | +1¼ |
| 41 | 20⅛ | Am Steel Fdrs | 14 | 33⅜ | 32⅝ | 32⅞ | + ½ |
| 14½ | 8¼ | Am Stores (½g) | 2 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | Dec 4 |
| 18¼ | 9 | Am Stove (1.55g) | 3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Dec 4 |
| 34½ | 15¼ | Am Sug Ref | 6 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ | + ¼ |
| 98 | 75⅛ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 2 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | — ¼ |
| 18½ | 14½ | Am Sum T (1) | 1 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | Dec 1 |
| 170¼ | 148 | Am T & T (9) | 12 | 169¾ | 169¼ | 169¼ | + ⅜ |
| 87½ | 73 | Am Tobacco (5) | 8 | 80 | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 89¾ | 75¼ | Am Tob B (5) | 13 | 82 | 81½ | 81½ | — ⅜ |
| 153¼ | 132 | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 146½ | 146½ | 146½ | — ½ |
| 8⅜ | 4⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 14⅜ | 8⅛ | Am Water Wks | 8 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 96 | 78 | Am W W pf (6) | 3 | 92½ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | N'v 24 |
| 15¼ | 3⅝ | Am Woolen | 5 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 64¾ | 28⅜ | Am Woolen pf | 5 | 47½ | 47 | 47 | — ¼ |
| 12 | 4 | Am Zinc L & S | 6 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| 48 | 24 | Am Zinc pr pf | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Dec 4 |
| 40 | 20¾ | Anaconda (1¼g) | 57 | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 54⅞ | 35 | Anacon W & C | 3 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | + ¼ |
| 27⅜ | 13½ | Anchor H (.45g) | 6 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | — ½ |
| 21 | 8¾ | Andes Cop (¼g) | 5 | 15 | 15 | 15 | N'v 18 |
| 3⅝ | 1½ | A P W Paper | 5 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | N'v 30 |
| 37 | 21 | Arc-D-M(1.10g) | 5 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | Dec 1 |
| 105 | 97 | Arm Del pf (7) | 3 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | + ½ |
| 60 | 33¾ | Armour Ill | 7 | 57⅜ | 57⅜ | 57⅜ | |
| 65 | 50 | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Oct 4 |
| 58 | 31¾ | Arm Cork (2g) | 5 | 39 | 38⅞ | 39 | |
| 13 | 7½ | Arnold C (¾g) | 4 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 5⅜ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | N'v 30 |
| 10⅜ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 8 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 78¾ | 70 | Assd DG 1 pf(6) | 1 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | N'v 28 |
| 81 | 41 | Assd D G 2 pf | 3 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | Dec 1 |
| 38 | 30 | Associates In (2) | 1 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | +2 |
| 42⅞ | 21 | Atch T & S F | 18 | 26 | 25½ | 25⅞ | + ¼ |
| 71 | 50 | AT & SF pf (5) | 1 | 57¾ | 57 | 57 | + ¼ |
| 30⅛ | 15 | Atl Coast Line | 9 | 24½ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | + ¼ |
| 26¾ | 5¾ | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | Dec 1 |
| 26 | 9½ | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | Dec 4 |
| 24⅞ | 18⅛ | Atl Refining (1) | 9 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ | — ¼ |
| 110½ | 104¼ | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | N'v 27 |
| 9⅜ | 7 | Atlas Corp (½g) | 7 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 48⅜ | 43⅝ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 3 | 46½ | 46¼ | 46¼ | |
| 71 | 50 | Atlas Pow (3g) | 2 | 64 | 62 | 62 | Dec 4 |
| 8 | 4¼ | Atlas Tack | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | N'v 20 |
| 5⅜ | 1½ | Auburn Auto | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 3⅛ | Aviation Corp | 27 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 21¼ | 9⅛ | Bald Loco ct | 27 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | |
| 8¾ | 3⅞ | Balt & Ohio | 5 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 6 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 30½ | 14¾ | Ban & Ar(2.37g) | 4 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 21½ | 10¼ | Barber As (¾g) | 1 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 6 | Barker Bros | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | N'v 20 |
| 19½ | 11⅛ | Barns Oil (.90g) | 10 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅜ | 15¼ | Basuk Cig (¾a) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Dec 4 |
| 28 | 17 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | + ¾ |
| 107¼ | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 2 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 | |
| 128½ | 104⅞ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 123 | 123 | 123 | Dec 4 |
| 9⅝ | 7¼ | Belding-He (.80) | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 73⅝ | 52 | BelgNRpf(3.27g) | 2 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Dec 4 |
| 33¾ | 16⅜ | Bendix Av(1½g) | 19 | 29⅜ | 28¾ | 29 | + ¼ |
| 22⅜ | 17⅞ | Ben Ind (1.85g) | 8 | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| 55⅜ | 48⅛ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | — ¼ |
| 57½ | 32 | Best & Co(1.60a) | 2 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| 100 | 50¼ | Beth Stl (1½g) | 45 | 80⅜ | 79½ | 79¾ | — ¼ |
| 18½ | 5½ | Beth S 5% pf(7) | 3 | 18 | 17½ | 18 | + ½ |
| 120⅛ | 99¼ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 8 | 115 | 114¼ | 115 | + ¼ |
| 32⅜ | 15⅜ | Bigelow-S (1g) | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | — ½ |
| 24½ | 14 | Black & Decki | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Dec 4 |
| 17¾ | 8½ | Blaw-Knox | 8 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | |
| 36½ | 13¾ | Blaus-Lau(2¼a) | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | Dec 2 |
| 34¾ | 16¾ | Boeing Airplane | 13 | 22⅜ | 21⅝ | 22 | + ⅜ |
| 28½ | 16 | Bohn A&B (1) | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | N'v 30 |
| 23¼ | 12½ | Bond Strs(1.60a) | 2 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | + ½ |
| 22 | 16½ | Borden C (1.40g) | 12 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21½ | |
| 32 | 18¾ | Borg-War (¾g) | 21 | 24⅞ | 24¼ | 24¾ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | N'v 30 |
| 34¾ | 19½ | Bower Roll B (2) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | — ¼ |
| 7¾ | 5⅛ | Brew Corp (.60) | 21 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 15⅞ | 7¾ | Bridgeport Br | 22 | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11⅞ | + ¾ |
| 31⅞ | 16¼ | Briggs Mfg (1g) | 5 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22¼ | |
| 41 | 31 | Briggs&Stra(3) | 2 | 41 | 40¾ | 41 | N'v 20 |
| 53 | 41¾ | Bristol M (2.40) | 5 | 50½ | 50 | 50½ | +1¼ |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 5⅛ | Bkly & Q Tr pf | 3 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 12¾ | 11 | Bkly & Q T pf ct | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Dec 2 |
| 14⅛ | 7⅜ | Bkly-Man Tr | 14 | 14 | 13½ | 14 | + ⅜ |
| 49 | 27 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 9 | 48¾ | 48 | 48¾ | +1 |
| 49 | 39 | Bkly-M Tr pf ct | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | |
| 30⅛ | 13⅝ | Bkly Un G (½g) | 1 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | + ¼ |
| 41 | 31⅛ | Brown Sh (2) | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | N'v 29 |
| 25¼ | 9⅝ | Bruns-Bal(2¾g) | 2 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | |
| 13⅛ | 7 | Bucyr Erie (½g) | 2 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ | |
| 8 | 4 | Budd Mfg | 7 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 6¼ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 3 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 15½ | Bullard Co | 2 | 23 | 22½ | 22 | +1 |
| 34¼ | 21½ | Bulova Watc (2) | 6 | 33 | 32 | 32½ | + ¾ |
| 19¾ | 11½ | Burling Mills (1) | 8 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 11 | Burr Ad M (.40) | 9 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | |
| 7¾ | | Bush Terminal | 9 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 3¾ | Butler Br (.30g) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 18⅞ | But Bros pf(1½) | 2 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| 6¼ | 2½ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 7 | Byers(AM) Co | 2 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 11¼ | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | Dec 4 |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 30 | 13¼ | Calif Packing | 4 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 53 | 48½ | Calif o pf (2½) | 2 | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | N'v 17 |
| 3¼ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 32 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 10⅝ | 4⅞ | Cal & Hec (⅛g) | 5 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | + ¼ |
| 17¾ | 9⅛ | Camp Wy (.20g) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | — ¾ |
| 20⅜ | 12 | Can Dry (½g) | 12 | 15 | 14¾ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3½ | Canad Pacific | 16 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| 41½ | 29½ | Can Mills (1¼g) | 9 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | |
| 8 | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Dec 1 |
| 33 | 13⅞ | Carpent (1.30g) | 6 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 4 | 2⅜ | Car & Gen (⅓g) | 5 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 94½ | 63½ | Case (JI) Co | 4 | 69¼ | 68½ | 69¼ | +1¼ |
| 64½ | 38½ | Caterpill Trac(2) | 15 | 53¾ | 53 | 53 | |
| 29¼ | 13⅝ | Celanese (½a) | 9 | 26¼ | 25⅝ | 26 | +1 |
| 19⅛ | 7⅞ | Celotex Corp | 4 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 30¾ | 8⅛ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 4 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ½ |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 3¾ | Cent RR NJ | 3 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ¼ |
| 14¾ | 3½ | Cent Violeta Sug | 8 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | Dec 1 |
| 6⅞ | 3½ | Century R M | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | N'v 6 |
| 52⅞ | 32 | Cerro de Pas (4) | 1 | 39 | 38¾ | 38¾ | — ¼ |
| 13 | 5⅛ | Cert-teed Prod | 6 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 22½ | 18 | ChainBelt(1.10g) | 4 | 19¼ | 18½ | 19¼ | N'v 29 |
| 30 | 17 | Cham P&F(.10g) | 4 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | Dec 4 |
| 21½ | 6⅜ | Checker Cab | 5 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Dec 4 |
| 47¼ | 27 | Ches & Oh(2½a) | 14 | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | + ½ |
| 95½ | 85¾ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 93½ | 92¾ | 92¾ | Dec 4 |

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29½ | 17¼ | Ches Cor (1.20g) | 2 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 4 | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | Chi & N West | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 3⅝ | 1¼ | Chi & N West pf | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Dec 2 |
| 4⅜ | 1¼ | Chi Great W pf | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 14 | 9½ | Chi Mail Or (1) | 3 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ¼ |
| ⅞ | ¼ | Chi M St P&P | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Dec 4 |
| 1⅝ | ½ | Chi M S P&P pf | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Dec 4 |
| 20¼ | 10 | Chi Pneu Tool | 5 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 39½ | 30⅝ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | N'v 24 |
| 50¼ | 44 | C P T pr pf(2½) | 1 | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | N'v 28 |
| ⅞ | ¼ | Chi Rock Is & P | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Dec 4 |
| 1⅝ | ⅜ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 1⅞ | ½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 9⅜ | 7½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9¼ | Dec 2 |
| 15¼ | 10 | Chick CotO(¼g) | 6 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | |
| 13⅛ | 5 | Childs Co | 5 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 94⅜ | 53⅝ | Chrysler (4g) | 62 | 85¼ | 84⅜ | 85 | |
| 14⅞ | 9 | City I & F (1.20) | 2 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 4⅜ | 2¼ | City Stores | 4 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ¼ |
| 34½ | 15 | Clark Eq (2¼g) | 3 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | — ½ |
| 39 | 20½ | Clev Graph B(1) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | + ½ |
| 60⅛ | 34⅝ | Climax M (1.20a) | 8 | 46 | 45 | 45¾ | |
| 37½ | 21¼ | Cluett P (2¾g) | 33 | 38 | 37⅜ | 37½ | |
| 133 | 105 | Coca-Cola (5g) | 2 | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119¾ | + ¼ |
| 62 | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ | Dec 4 |
| 17¼ | 11½ | Colgate-P (½a) | 8 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P p (6) | 3 | 105⅜ | 105 | 105⅜ | N'v 27 |
| 37½ | 20¼ | Collins & A (1) | 6 | 31¾ | 30 | 31¾ | +1⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 11⅛ | Col Fuel & Iron | 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | Dec 4 |
| 24⅝ | 14 | Col Br A (1½g) | 8 | 23⅝ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 24¾ | 14 | Col Br B (1½g) | 3 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | + ⅝ |
| 9 | 5¼ | Col Gas & El | 46 | 6⅞ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&E pf A (6) | 3 | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| 15⅝ | 6⅜ | C Pic vtc(2½%f) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 16 | Col P pf(2.41k) | 6 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 96 | 73 | Colum Ca (4½g) | 5 | 91¼ | 91 | 91 | Dec 4 |
| 57 | 38¾ | Comi Credit (4) | 11 | 45⅞ | 45⅜ | 45⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 109⅝ | 98½ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | N'v 28 |
| 60 | 42 | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 14 | 53¼ | 53 | 53 | |
| 110½ | 103¾ | Com Tcv pf(4¼) | 2 | 109 | 109 | 109 | +3 |
| 16 | 8⅝ | Comi Solvents | 36 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | + ⅝ |
| 2½ | 1¼ | Com'th&South | 46 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 72½ | 45¾ | Com&Sou pf(3) | 5 | 66⅞ | 66¾ | 66⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 31⅜ | 25⅜ | Com Ed (1.80) | 29 | 31½ | 31 | 31 | — ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Conde Nast | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | Dec 1 |
| 30⅝ | 19 | Con-Nairn (1a) | 8 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | — ½ |
| 8¼ | 5 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 32¾ | 15½ | Cons Aircraft | 6 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 9⅜ | 5⅝ | Consol Cig (¾g) | 4 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 43⅛ | 11¼ | Cons Cop (.30g) | 9 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | + ¼ |
| 35 | 27 | Cons Edison (2) | 31 | 30⅜ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 108½ | 101¾ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 2 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | + ¼ |
| 39½ | 30⅝ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | N'v 24 |
| 50¼ | 44 | C P T pr pf(2½) | 1 | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | N'v 28 |
| ⅞ | ¼ | Chi Rock Is & P | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Dec 4 |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 1⅞ | ½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 9⅜ | 7½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9¼ | Dec 2 |
| 15¼ | 10 | Chick CotO(¼g) | 6 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | |
| 13⅛ | 5 | Childs Co | 5 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 94⅜ | 53⅝ | Chrysler (4g) | 62 | 85¼ | 84⅜ | 85 | |
| 14⅞ | 9 | City I & F (1.20) | 2 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 4⅜ | 2¼ | City Stores | 4 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ¼ |
| 34½ | 15 | Clark Eq (2¼g) | 3 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | — ½ |
| 39 | 20½ | Clev Graph B(1) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | + ½ |
| 60⅛ | 34⅝ | Climax M (1.20a) | 8 | 46 | 45 | 45¾ | |
| 37½ | 21¼ | Cluett P (2¾g) | 33 | 38 | 37⅜ | 37½ | |
| 133 | 105 | Coca-Cola (5g) | 2 | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119¾ | + ¼ |
| 62 | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ | Dec 4 |
| 17¼ | 11½ | Colgate-P (½a) | 8 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P p (6) | 3 | 105⅜ | 105 | 105⅜ | N'v 27 |
| 37½ | 20¼ | Collins & A (1) | 6 | 31¾ | 30 | 31¾ | +1⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 11⅛ | Col Fuel & Iron | 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | Dec 4 |
| 24⅝ | 14 | Col Br A (1½g) | 8 | 23⅝ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 24¾ | 14 | Col Br B (1½g) | 3 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | + ⅝ |
| 9 | 5¼ | Col Gas & El | 46 | 6⅞ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&E pf A (6) | 3 | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| 15⅝ | 6⅜ | C Pic vtc(2½%f) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + 

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## U. S. Rubber Plans Buying Fisk Rubber

NEW YORK (AP)—Francis B. Davis, Jr., Chairman and President of the United States Rubber Co., announced his company was negotiating for the purchase of the Fisk Rubber Corp., and planned to make wider use of the Fisk plants if the deal goes through.

Fisk, one of the smaller tire manufacturers, has plants at Chicopee Falls, Mass., and New Bedford, Mass. A year ago it acquired a rubber factory, in cooperation with Swedish interests, at Viskafors, Sweden.

The merger would put Fisk, with assets of around $14,000,000, into one of the biggest rubber companies of the world, manufacturing practically every product made wholly or in part from rubber.

The $180,000,000 U. S. Rubber has cut its outstanding debt drastically in recent years and resumed dividends on the preferred stock.

Mr. Davis explained U. S. Rubber, needing additional tire capacity, attempted to work out a supply arrangement with Fisk and then turned to negotiations for outright acquisition when the other proposal proved impractical.

"We consider it better for the industry generally to utilize existing capacity than build additional plants in an industry which already has over-capacity," he added.

U. S. Rubber, which plans to move its New York headquarters into a new building in Rockefeller Center, also has been reported surveying the Argentine market for possible establishment of a plant there.

Among the more important of its 22 domestic plants are those at Detroit, Passaic, N. J., Naugatuck, Conn., and Providence, R. I. .

Other plants are at Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Eau Claire, Wis., Winnsboro, S. C., Waterbury, Conn., Hogansville, Ga., and Shelbyville, Tenn.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 5

| Sterling: | Europe Today | Prev. Day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $3.89¾ | $3.90½ | $8.2397 |
| Cables | 3.89¾ | 3.90½ | 8.2397 |
| France—franc | .0221 | .0221½ | .0195 |
| Belgium—belga | .1654 | .1652 | .1695 |
| Switz'ld—franc | .2244 | .2244 | $ |
| Italy—lira | .0505 | .0505 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | †† | †† | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5309 | .5309 | $ |
| Sweden—krona | .2381 | .2382 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2272 | .2272 | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .1933 | .1932 | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0075 | .0075 | .0220 |
| Finland—finm'k | †† | †† | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1760x | .1760x | .3961 |
| Poland—zloty | †† | †† | .1899 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0370x | .0370x | .0743 |
| Rumania—leu | .0073x | ~.0073x | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0235x | .0235x | .0296 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso*‡ | .2316 | .2315 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis*‡ | .0515 | .0515 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso‡ | .0350 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol‡ | .1650 | .1650 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso‡ | .3900 | .3900 | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2347 | .2347 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3010 | .3010 | .6130 |
| Java—florin | .5360 | .5360 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2462 | .2347 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .0737 | .0725 | * |
| Sts Stlments—dol | .4600 | .4600 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8687½ | .8737 | 1.8931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2055x | .2055x | $ |

"Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by presidential decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938 ††Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. †Not quoted. xNominal.

### Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Dec. 2 compared with comparable date a year ago:

Receipts, $24,764,987.46 ($14,463,959.94); expenditures, $25,440,458.94 ($35,205,244.56); net balance, $2,457,815,970.28 ($2,421,248,-761.84); working balance included $1,453,-116,750.33 ($1,801,440,658.79); customs receipts for month $2,597,714.34 ($2,456,-$2,213,611,179.04 ($2,248,961,497.44); expenditures, $3,966,262,229.23 ($3,750,275,531.58); excess of expenditures, $1,752,651,050.19 ($1,501,314,034.14); gross debt, $41,350,715,-450.28, ($38,636,153,314.50); increase since previous day, $284,363,25. gold assets, $17,-375,342,799.90 ($14,341,197,669.18).

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 3⅜s 53-41 Mch | 104.22 | 104.22 | 104.22 |
| 1 3¼s '45-43 | 109.13 | 109.13 | 109.13 |
| 3 3¼s '46-44 | 109.28 | 109.28 | 109.28 |
| 21 2¾s '47-45 | 108.8 | 108.3 | 108.3 |
| 2 4¼s '52-47 | 119.10 | 119.10 | 119.10 |
| 9 2s '47 | 103.16 | 103.16 | 103.16 |
| 5 2¾s 51-48 | 107.2 | 107.2 | 107.2 |
| 8 2½s '53-49 | 104.15 | 104.15 | 104.15 |
| 1 2½s '52-50 | 104.16 | 104.16 | 104.16 |
| 4 2¾s '54-51 | 106.9 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 3s '55-51 | 109.3 | 109.3 | 109.3 |
| 125 2¾s '60-55 | 106.8 | 106.2 | 106.2 |
| 4 2¾s '63-58 | 104.25 | 104.25 | 104.25 |
| 8 2¾s '65-60 | 105 | 104.30 | 104.30 |

**Home Owners Loan**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 3s '52-44 | 107.5 | 107.3 | 107.3 |
| 1 1½s '47-45 | 100.13 | 100.13 | 100.13 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Adams Exp 4s '48 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 1 Adams Exp 4s '47 | 104 | 104 | 1904 |
| 1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 2 Alb P Wrap 6s '48 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 11 Alleg & West 4s '98 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 1 Allied Strs 4½s '50 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 18 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52 | 111 | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 8 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 62 | 61½ | 62 |
| 7 AmIChem 5½s '49 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 1 Am Int 5½s '49 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4 Am T&T 5½s '43 | 109¼ | 109⅛ | 109⅜ |
| 11 Am T&T 3¼s '66 | 107⅝ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 5 Am T&T 3¼s '61 | 108¼ | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Am WW&E 6s '75 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 20 Ang C Nitra deb '67 | 40 | 39 | 40 |
| 5 Arm Del 4s '55 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 3 AT&SF 4s '95 | 108⅜ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 8 AT&SF 4s '95 reg | 103¼ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 6 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st | 90¼ | 90 | 90¼ |
| 5 A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 8 A C Line 4½s '64 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 1 A C Line 5s '45 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 2 AubAutocv4¾s '39 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 8 B&O rfg 6s '95 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 14 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct | 28 | 27½ | 27½ |
| 1 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 5 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24¾ |
| 3 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| 5 B&O 5s '96F | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 11 B&O 5s '96F ct | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 4 B&O 5s 2000D | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ |
| 7 B&O 5s 2000D ct | 24¾ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 11 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 16¾ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 11 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 34 B&O 1st 4½s '48 | 63½ | 63 | 63½ |
| 1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 1 Ban&Aroo 5s '43 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Bell TPs 5s '60C | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| 8 Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 107⅞ | 107⅝ | 107⅞ |
| 4 Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 104½ | 104 | 104 |
| 15 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 10 Beth Stl 3¼s '59 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100⅛ |
| 25 Bost&Me 5s '67 | 43⅞ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 3 Bost&Me 4¾s '61 | 43½ | 43¼ | 43⅜ |
| 8 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 65 Bkly ManTr 4½s '66ct | 81¼ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 36 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 82½ | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| 1 BklyQN&Sb cn 5s '41ct | 34¼ | 34 | 34 |
| 1 Bkly UnEl1st 5s '50 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| 1 Bkly UnEl1st 5s '50ct | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 Buff Gen El 4½s '81 | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| 2 Bush T Bldr 5s '60 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 14 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66 | 103 | 102½ | 102¾ |
| 11 Can Sou 5½s '43 | 85½ | 85 | 85 |
| 3 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51 | 101¼ | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 12 Can Pac 5s'54 | 79 | 78½ | 78½ |
| 16 Can Pac 4½s'60 | 70¾ | 70 | 70¾ |
| 13 Can Pac 4s perp | 61⅞ | 61½ | 61⅞ |
| 19 Caro C&O 6s'52 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 3 Celotex 4½s'47 ww | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 1 Cen of Ga 5s'59 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ |
| 21 Cen Pac 5s'60 | 51 | 50¾ | 51 |
| 4 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 12 Cen R R N J 5s'87 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1 Cen RR NJ 4s'87 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1 Certain-teed 5½s'48 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 15 C&O 4½s'92 | 123½ | 123 | 123 |
| 1 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E | 98¾ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 C&O rfg 5s'71 A | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 1 C&O rfg 4½s'77 | 85½ | 85⅜ | 85½ |
| 3 CB&Q gen 4s'58 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 90½ | 90 | 90 |
| 8 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 1 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 5 Chi I&L 6s'66 | 23 | 22¾ | 23 |
| 2 Chi I&L 6s'47 | 7½ | 6¾ | 7½ |
| 6 Chi I&L 5s'47 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 3 Chi I&L 5s'58 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 83 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 66 CMSP&Paj5s2000 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ |
| 9 CM&SP4½s'89C | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 2 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 |
| 1 CM&SP 4½s '89 B | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 4 Chi&NW5½s'36 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1 Chi&NWrfg5s2037 | 16 | 15½ | 16 |
| 18 Chi&NWgm5s'87 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 15 Chi&NWcv4¾s'49 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 5 Chi & NW 4s '87 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 31 CRI & P 4½s '52A | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 10 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct | 7 | 6¾ | 7 |
| 5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 3 CRI&P 4s '88 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 35 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 4 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 5 Chi & W Ind 4s '52 | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | 90⅞ |
| 2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71 | 108¼ | 108⅛ | 108¼ |
| 15 CCC&StL 4½s '77 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72 | 91¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 9 ClevUnTerm 5s '73 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 5 Col P&E 5s '70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 3 Col & So 4½s '60 | 37⅛ | 37 | 37⅛ |
| 2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 11 Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 52 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58 | 123⅞ | 123⅞ | 123 |
| 6 Conn Riv Po 2¾s'61 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 7 Con Edis 3¼s '46 | 107 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 19 Con Edis 3½s '48 | 107¼ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 2 Con Edis 3½s '58 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 4 Con Edis cv 3½s '51 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 1 Consol'n Coal 5s '50 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 10 Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 3 Consum Pow 3½s '65 | 107½ | 107⅜ | 107½ |
| 5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66 | 106⅜ | 106 | 106 |
| 5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 4 Crane Co 3½s '51 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Crown Cork 4s '50 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 2 Cuba R R 5s '52 | 37½ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| 3 Dayton P&L 3½s '70 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 38 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43 | 64¼ | 63¾ | 64 |
| 1 Del P&L 4¼s '69 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 16 D & R G 4s '36 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 51 D & R G West 5s '55 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 30 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 2 Det Ed 4s '65 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| 41 Dul Missabe&I 3½s '62 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 3 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 15 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52 | 109⅝ | 109¼ | 109⅝ |
| 11 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| 13 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14¾ |
| 11 Erie 1st 4s '96 | 46⅞ | 46¾ | 46⅞ |
| 4 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 1 Erie & Jer 6s '55 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 7 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 103⅝ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 6 Francis Sug 6s '56 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 46⅜ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 4 Goodrich 4¾s '56 | 69½ | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| 13 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 104¼ | 104⅛ | 104¼ |
| 15 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 99 | 98¾ | 99 |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 8 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61 | 98 | 97½ | 98 |
| 1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 12 Houst'n Oil Tex 4¼s'54 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 8 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 33 | 32¼ | 32⅜ |
| 3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 47½ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ |
| 16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 15 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 45½ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 10 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 47¼ | 46¼ | 47¼ |
| 18 Ill Cen 4½s '66 | 44⅞ | 44¼ | 44⅞ |
| 1 Ill Cen 5s '55 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 21 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A | 47¾ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ |
| 8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 | 44¼ | 44 | 44 |
| 5 Ill Steel 4½s '40 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 2 Indpls & Lou 4s '56 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 13 Inland Stl 3¾s '61 | 107¾ | 107⅞ | 107¾ |
| 9 Interb R Tr 7s '32 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 2 Interb Rtr rfg5s'66ct | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 18 Interb RtTr rfg 5s'66 | 74½ | 73¾ | 74⅛ |
| 2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 12 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 7 Int Gt2Nor 1st 6s '52 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 5 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 15 Int Paper 6s '55 | 95 | 94½ | 94⅞ |
| 21 Int Paper 5s '47 | 103 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 51 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 43 | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 16 Int T&T 5s '55 | 47 | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 1 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36 | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| 3 K C South 5s '50 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 5 K C South 3s '50 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 2 K C Term 4s '60 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 10 Keith 1OB 1946 '46 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 10 Kings Co Elev 4s '49 ct | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 10 Kings Co Lt 5s '54 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 10 Kresge Found 3½s '47 | 105⅝ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Las Gas 5½s '53 | 46½ | 46¼ | 46½ |
| 2 Lac Gas 5s '42 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 23 Lackawan Ni Nit inc 75 | 35½ | 34¼ | 35½ |
| 8 LehValNY 4½s '40 asd | 40¼ | 40 | 40 |
| 4 Leh Val 5s 2003 ad | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 4 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 1 Leh Val 4s '2003 asd | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 1 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 9 Loews 3½s '46 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 2 Lorillard Co 7s '44 | 125¼ | 125¼ | 125¼ |
| 3 Lorillard Co 5s '51 | 125⅛ | 125⅛ | 125⅛ |
| 1 Lorillard 7s 2003 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 6 Louis & N Jun 4s '40 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 4 Manati Sug 4s'57 | 37½ | 37 | 37 |
| 66 Manhat Ry 4s'90 | 78⅜ | 77⅞ | 78⅜ |
| 13 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct | 78¼ | 77½ | 78¼ |
| 5 Market St Ry 7s'40 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 11 Mich Con Gas 4s'63 | 101½ | 100⅝ | 101½ |
| 7 M & S L cn 5s'34 ct | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 27 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 63 Mo-Ill 5s'59 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 4 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A | 20 | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 4 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67 | 8½ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29¾ |
| 2 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 57 Mo Pac 5½s'49 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 8 Mo Pac 5s'65 A | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 11 Mo Pac 5s'77 F | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 16 Mo Pac 5s'78 G | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 2 Mo Pac 5s'80 H | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 10 Mo Pac 5s'81 I | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 15 Mo Pac gen 4s'75 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 7 MonWPaPbSv 4½s'60 | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 8 Mor & Essex 5s'55 | 40½ | 39¼ | 40½ |
| 4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 40½ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ |
| 5 Nassau Elec 4s'51 ct | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 14 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 12 Nat Distill 3½s'49 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 6 Natl Steel 3s '65 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 15 N Y Cent RR 4s '13 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A | 33¼ | 33 | 33¼ |
| 4 N O Pu Sv 5s '55B | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 N Orl Term 4s '53 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 9 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 60½ | 59¾ | 50½ |
| 57 NYC 4½s 2013A | 53½ | 53 | 53 |
| 25 NYC cn 4s '98 | 56¼ | 55½ | 56 |
| 12 NYC 3¾s '46 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 1 NYC cv 3¼s '52 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 2 NYC & HR 4s '42 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '97 | 75¾ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ |
| 38 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78 | 55¾ | 55 | 55¾ |
| 7 NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 6 NY Edis 3¼s '66 | 51½ | 51 | 51 |
| 14 NY Lack&W4s '73A | 109⅝ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 20 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 52 | 51½ | 51½ |
| 2 NYNH&H cl 6s '40 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 19 NYNH&H 4s '56 | 27 | 26½ | 27 |
| 2 NYNH&H 4s '56 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 |
| 3 NYNH&H 3½s '56 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 2 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56 | 15 | 15 | 15½ |
| 2 NY W & Bost 4½s'46 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 Niagara FallsP2½s'66 | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 4¼ |
| 11 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 6 Nor&W 4s '96 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 6 Nor Am Co 3½s'49 | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ |
| 48 Nor Pac 4s 2047 | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106⅜ |
| 10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C | 55½ | 55 | 55¼ |
| 4 Nor Pac 5s2047D | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 3 Nor Pac 4s'97 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 3 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 1 Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 5 Ont PwNFal 5s'43 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 6 Otis Steel 4½s'62A | 106 | 105¾ | 106 |
| 1 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| 1 Pac G&E 3¾s'61 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 1 Pac G&E 4s'64 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 2 Pac G&E 4s'64 | 111⅞ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 3 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108¼ |
| 2 Pac T&T 3¼s'66C | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 1 Parmelee T 6s'44 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 2 Pen P&L 4½s'74 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 2 Pen P&L 3½s'69 | 107 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 6 Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 107⅞ | 107¾ | 107⅞ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 4½s'65 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 5 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81 | 95 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 25 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E | 95¾ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 11 Pen RR 3¾s'52 | 88¼ | 87¾ | 88¼ |
| 1 PeoGL&CChi5s'47 | 85 | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 7 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 5 Pere Marq 5s '56 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 4 Phila Co 5s '67 | 105⅝ | 105½ | 105⅝ |
| 4 Phil Elec 3½s '67 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 1 PCC&StL4½s'77 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 46 PCC&StL3½s E'49 | 105¾ | 105 | 105¾ |
| 16 Portl Gen E 4½s '60 | 81¾ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 8 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst | 54⅛ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 19 Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 17⅛ |
| 1 Pub Svc E&G 8s 2037 | 216 | 216 | 216 |
| 1 Purity Bak 5s '48 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 7 Readg 4½s '97 A | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 7 Readg 4½s '97 B | 72 | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 4 Repub Steel 5½s '54 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 4 Repub Steel 4½s '61 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 8 Repub Steel 4½s '56 | 95 | 94½ | 94½ |
| 1 Richfield Oil 4s '52 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 5 Rutland 1st 4½s '41 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 8 StLIM&SthR&G'33 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 5 StLSF 5s B | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 10 StLSF 5s 50 ct | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 10 StLSF4½s78ct st | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 3 St L S F 4s 50 A | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 1 St L S W 1st 4s 89 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 8 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44 | 102¼ | 102 | 102 |
| 11 Utah P&L 5s '44 | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 1 Util P&L 5½s '47 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 1 Util P&L 5s '57 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ |
| 5 Vanadium 5s '41 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Va & SW cn 5s '58 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 10 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66 | 107 | 106⅜ | 106⅞ |
| 3 Wabash rfg 5½s'75 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 1 Wabash 4½s'80 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 1 Wabash 5s '76B | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 3 Wabash 4½s '78C | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 3 Wabash 4s '54 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 3 Wabash 4½s '78C | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 4 Wabash 4s '54 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 1 Wab Det & Chi 5s '41 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 3 Warren Bros 4½s'43 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 1 Warren Bros 6s '41 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 1 West Shore 4s 2361 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 1 WestVaP&Pap 4½s52 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 1 Westch Lt 3½s '67 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 10 WNYaPa gen 4s '43 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 3 Western Un 5s '51 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 2 Westeren Un 5s '60 | 67½ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 5 Western Un 4½s '50 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 1 Wh & L E 4s '49 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 1 Wilkes Barre 4s '48 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 6 Wis Cen 4s '49 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 1 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 1 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68 | 107⅝ | 107⅜ | 107⅝ |
| 13 Youngst S&T 4s '61 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 105½ |
| 14 Youngst S&T 4s '48 | 108 | 107¾ | 107¾ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Antioquia 7s '45 A | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 4 Antioquia 7s '45 B | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1 Antioquia 7s '46 C | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 3 Antioquia 1st 7s '57 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 3 Antioquia 2d 7s '57 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 4 Antioquia 3d 7s '57 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 8 Antwerp 5s '58 | 68⅛ | 67½ | 68 |
| 49 Argentine 4s '72 Feb | 78¼ | 77⅝ | 78¼ |
| 4 Argentine 4s '72 Apr | 78⅛ | 78⅜ | 78½ |
| 9 Argentine 4½s '48 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94½ |
| 11 Argentine 4½s '71 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 15 Australia 5s '55 | 76¾ | 76¼ | 76¾ |
| 19 Australia 5s '57 | 76 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| 7 Australia 4½s '56 | 70 | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 10 Belgium 7s '55 | 99¼ | 99⅛ | 99¼ |
| 4 Belgium 6½s'49 | 90¾ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| 8 Belgium 6s '55 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 Berlin City 6½s'50 | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 8 Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 14¼

Commerce and Finance

# Utility Interests Say Power Shortage Talk Patently Fallacious

Business and Industry

## N. E. Business Holds Steady In October

By the Associated Press

The general level of New England business during October approximated September activity, with allowances for seasonal changes, and several major lines of industry were at lower levels last month than in September, the Boston Federal Reserve Bank reported.

In its monthly report of industrial and financial conditions in the six northeastern states, the bank said carloadings during the five week period ended November 11 were about 12 per cent higher than during the corresponding period of 1938 but October department store sales were 0.4 per cent lower than in October last year.

**Shoe Output Tops '38**

October boot and shoe production was estimated at 12,480,000 pairs, 3.8 per cent less than September production but 4.0 per cent greater than the output in October, 1938.

Raw cotton consumption by New England mills in October was placed at 86,592 bales, 20 per cent greater than September's 72,147 bales and 27.8 per cent greater than the number of bales used in October, 1938.

Daily average mill consumption of raw wool in October, the survey continued, was 1.9 per cent less than that of September but about 28 per cent greater than the daily average consumption during October, 1938.

The value of total construction contracts awarded last month was reported as $17,816,000 as compared with $22,172,000 in September and $37,361,000 during October, 1938. The survey placed at $209,174,000 the value of total construction contracts awarded during the first ten months of this year which compared with a total of $195,241,000 for the first 10 months of 1938.

**Pay Roll Gains**

Pay rolls were reported up in Rhode Island and in Massachusetts.

In Rhode Island between September and October there was, the survey said, an employment gain of 7.3 per cent in manufacturing industries and an increase of about 5 per cent in aggregate pay rolls.

The number of wage earners in representative Massachusetts manufacturing establishments was 4.5 per cent greater in October than in September while pay rolls were up 4.4 per cent.

These increases, the survey concluded, were larger than the average changes between September and October during the 14-year period, 1925-1938 inclusive.


**UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY**

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock payable on January 15, 1940 to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 28, 1939; also a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Common Capital Stock payable on December 22, 1939 and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock payable on January 15, 1940, both payable to common stockholders of record at the close of business December 14, 1939.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

December 4, 1939.



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### Argentina Exports Most Wheat in Years

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires

The National Grain Elevators Board said that Argentina exported 500,000 tons of wheat (about 16,666,600 bushels) in November, the largest month's total since 1919. All but 100,000 tons went to Europe.

The Board said, however, that increasingly unfavorable crop reports had reduced the estimated 1940 production to 4,500,000 tons, about half the figure for last year.

### TVA to Purchase Electric Unit Of Mississippi Power

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — The Tennessee Valley Authority will extend its vast "power empire" over northeast Mississippi on Dec. 15 with the $2,000,000 purchase of electric utility properties of the Mississippi Power Company, a subsidiary of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation.

J. A. Krug, TVA's youthful chief power engineer who aided in negotiating the $78,600,000 purchase of Commonwealth & Southern's Tennessee properties, said a contract closing the Mississippi deal would be signed in New York.

The consummation of this sale will give the Authority a virtual monopoly on the generation and transmission of electricity throughout the Tennessee Valley—and is regarded as an important step in setting up the famed "yardstick" of cheap power rates.

The only move left for the Authority in completing its giant power system will be the acquisition of electric properties in north Alabama, owned by the Alabama Power Company, another C. & S. scbsidiary.

Mr. Krug said negotiations for these properties were under way.

### Jobless in October Totaled 8,149,000; Lowest Since 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Jobless people in the United States in October totaled 8,149,000, the lowest estimate since November, 1937, the National Industrial Conference Board announced.

The board, a private research organization supported chiefly by corporations, figured the net unemployment total dropped 47,000 during October, the third consecutive month of decline, making a drop of more than 1,000,000 from the October, 1938, estimate of 9,244,000.

Unusual increases in most manufacturing industries, notably automobiles and steel, more than offset the seasonal decline in farm work, the board noted.

The total at work in private industry and agriculture was put at 46,446,000 compared with 35,884,000 in March, 1933, at the depression low in employment, and the 1929 average of 47,925,000.

**Belgian Bank Ordered Closed**

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian bank, Credit Anversois, and its 138 branches were ordered closed by Police after the arrest of two trustees, Max Stevens and Joseph Plaes, on charges of embezzlement.

### Demands Bill Of Particulars In Price Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—A demand that a "full bill of particulars" accompany all official comments on prices came from the United States Chamber of Commerce, coincidentally with the resumption by the Monopoly Committee of hearings on general price levels.

In its periodical review of business, the chamber asserted that "all the indices show a remarkable stability in price levels from the end of September to the end of November."

**Should Study Prices**

"All agitation about price levels," the chamber added, "should be scrutinized from an entirely realistic point of view, and there should be a demand that every statement coming from official sources and intimating that American enterprise is exacting unfairly high prices in a period of general tension should be accompanied with a full and true description of the situation surrounding and affecting each price, as well as the history of the price and the distressed level to which it has been forced in a buyers' market prolonged for two full years before August, 1939."

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Chairman of the Monopoly Committee, said that hearings on the price situation are intended to "provide a foundation for our future work and to inform the public of the underlying characteristics of the current situation."

Committee experts have been working on the price study since President Roosevelt asked the group on September 29 to keep a "constant surveillance" on price movements.

"All of us, of course," the President wrote, "want to see producers, middlemen and retailers receive fair prices for what they sell and all of us recognize that in certain fields such fair prices are probably not as yet being received. But none of us want to see the cost of living unjustifiably increased or prices become so unreasonably high as to interfere with our national defense."

While there have been indications that some administration economists were pondering the question of price-fixing, committee experts say that 90 per cent of the government authorities concerned with economic policy are opposed to such a plan. These experts also assert that it is up to business to avoid price-fixing by not letting prices get out of control, and that business undoubtedly realizes this.

**Witnesses Invited**

Invited from private industry to testify are H. C. Vance, Chairman of the Studebaker, Corp., South Bend, Ind.; Donald M. Nelson, Sears Roebuck, Chicago; Dr. Albert Forbes, Commissioner of Purchases, New York City; George A. Renard, Executive Secretary, National Association of Purchasing Agents; Theodore M. Johnson, Supervisor of Purchases, New York University, representing the Education Buyers Association, and Raymond Leslie Buell, of Fortune Magazine.

After conclusion of the price hearings, the committee intends to devote the time from Dec. 12 through Dec. 22 to new hearings on investment banking. Meanwhile, a subcommittee will resume on Dec. 7 hearings on life insurance practices.

### World Tin Output Increases Sharply

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

THE HAGUE, Holland—World tin production in the third quarter amounted to 47,200 tons, against 28,200 tons in the second and 34,500 tons in the first quarter of this year, according to the October-November issue of the Statistical Bulletin, just published by the Hague Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

Exports of the signatory countries amounted to 40,221 tons in the third quarter of 1939, against a permissible export under the control scheme (at an increased quota of 120 per cent) of 62,391 tons.

World apparent tin consumption in the third quarter is estimated at 38,800 tons, against 39,500 tons in the second and 35,900 tons in the first quarter of this year.


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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Dec. 11 |
| Home Savings Bank | Dec. 11 |
| Union Savings Bank | Dec. 11 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Dec. 11 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Dec. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Dec. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Dec. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Dec. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Dec. 20 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Dec. 11 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Dec. 11 |
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### Build-Up for New Public Power Program Disturbs Utility Men

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — While the silly season seems to be on in attacks on the Commonwealth & Southern, utility executives other than the imperturbable Mr. Willkie are concerned about the new build-up for a public power program. It wasn't hard to see the exaggeration in Mr. Rankin's statement that Consumers' customers are over-charged $35,000,000 when the company's gross last year was only $40,000,000, nor was it hard to see that Senator Norris was in deep water when he confused the 125,000-share stock deal with interest and borrowing and referred to Commonwealth & Southern as "sitting on top of the pramid" when there is no pyramid, Consumers being wholly owned. But the big barrage being laid down apparently for the Tate grid proposal is something else again.

There is of course nothing new in the thesis that the utilities are near a scarcity of reserve generating power. It is dusted off every year or so; in October, 1938, for instance, this column discussed the first of the "national defense" programs for high-pressuring the companies into either building more plant in alleged bottle-neck areas or letting the Government do it. Before the national defense argument was coined, the argument for Government construction had run in terms of an alleged danger of the utilities running out of facilities and having to pull their switches due to overload.

**Steam to the Rescue**

It is an odd fact that no better test could be found for the notion that power reserve margins are too thin than the situation this very month. As one utility man put it, "What we need is not more plants but more water." This autumn has seen a sharp and unexpected uprush in demand for power, and a sharp and unexpected decline in available hydro power.

Just as the Federal Reserve Board index has been making one of its fastest recorded jumps, extraordinary drought conditions have thrown power systems all over the East onto standby steam plants. The Federal Power Commission has just reported that in October water power output dropped off 18 per cent from a year ago in New York State, forcing steam power output up 56 per cent over a year ago to meet the increased demand.

In New England water power output dropped 36 per cent, forcing steam production up 60 per cent. TVA, built exclusively as a hydro project ("flood control and navigation"), faces the driest Tennessee weather since 1925 and is making 25 per cent of its deliveries from steam plants today. For the country as a whole, the entire increase and more in the power demand this fall has fallen on steam plants, which have also had to take up some of the hydro load.

**No Power Shortage Found**

Utility men simply do not take stock in the argument that a power shortage depends. They cite the figures from the Electrical World's annual survey, which last May summarized the relation between facilities and peak load for the 145 largest systems. For the country as a whole the peaks averaged about 70 per cent of capacity; the margin in New England was reported at 47 per cent, in the Middle Atlantic at 52 per cent, and in the North Central states at 41 per cent.

They admit that some companies have let their peak loads run up to as high as 90 per cent of maximum capacity, so that an overall average can of course hide bottle-necks or potential shortages in particular areas. But they assert that these particular operators know what they are doing; either their territory is not growing, or they themselves have interconnections which they can tap.

In fact, the factors of capacity and of hook-up are related. A company like Alec Dow's Detroit Edison is inter-connected only with Consumers', but not with Cleveland, because Alec Dow relies on a large excess capacity of his own. Other companies with small margin, on the other hand, rely on potential hook-ups. In recent years the art has moved more toward increased and improved transmission hookups than toward increased generating capacity. Utility men say the public ownership people in their hammering on the matter of load margin blithely disregard this interconnection business, but bring it in when they can capitalize it.

**Record Peak Load Seen**

We'll have our real test right away, they say. It will be on Thursday, Dec. 21, between 4.30 and 6 p. m. That is the traditional time for the annual peak load of electricity demand—the shortest day of the year, and the hour when householders are lighting up, trolley-cars and subways are groaning homeward with commuters, and factories and offices are not yet dark.

And, they say, the load this year will be a honey—a record probably of around 2,600,000,000 kilowatt-hours for the week.

And, they add, as a commonplace—no utility company has ever failed to carry its load due to lack of capacity or connection.

The argument, in short, is over whether utility managements know their business, or whether government experts, obviously partisan toward federal ownership or control, have uncovered serious short-sightedness.

And utility men add that to the figures of their own hand-to-mouth installations in recent years must be added the government-financed projects.

If it hadn't been for this program they would have made substantially larger generating instllations, even though improved transmission has decreased the need for new generating facilities. But for TVA, for example, Tennessee Electric would have installed 100,000 kilowatts; but for Hoover Dam (seemingly the only federal power project with above-board bookkeeping) Southern California Edison would have installed 1,000,000 kilowatts.

**That Tate Report**

The recent Tate report to the National Power Policy Committee has never been made public, and utility men have seen only bootleg copies. These show a magnificent $600,000,000 transmission system from St. Louis to Boston with ramifications from Harlem to the iron works. True, there now exist some gaps—around Detroit and Buffalo, and more or less through the Alleghanies. Some ought to be closed, and will be, when managements think it necessary. For now, where there are gaps there is local generating margin; where local margin is thin, there are inter-connections.

New in the Washington program is a plan for federal steam plants. Hitherto, in accord with Thomas Edison's prediction ("water power is a political issue, not a business one") the federal power people have gone exclusively into hydro. The drought in the Tennessee Valley seems to have driven home the force of engineering opinion in favor of steam plants.

Utility men say the proposed 2,500 miles of 230-275,000 volt government high tension line would be a bonanza for land speculators. It would need a 200-foot swath through suburbs and a 400-foot swath through the countryside. Philadelphia Electric took three years to gather together its right of way from Conowingo and paid "plenty."

The companies will not benefit as much from the current upswing in demand as they would have without the drought. It has raised their coal bills. The jump in demand for the third quarter was mostly industrial, which is low-paid, but when in this present quarter the higher-priced commercial and residential demand increased too, the drought took away a good part of the profits.

### Bank Credit Use Is Small, Survey Shows

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Bank loan borrowers, on the average, are using only a small part of the open lines of credit available to them, ranging from about 25 per cent in New York State to about 63 per cent in some of the smaller states, according to a survey made by the American Bankers Association covering new loans made by its members in 10 states during the first six months of 1939. The institutions covered included commercial banks but not mutual savings banks.

In New York State out of a total of 746 questionnaires sent to member banks of the association, 411 replies were received showing that they made 1,175,282 new loans to business firms and individuals in the first half of 1939 totaling $4,620,402,723. In the same period these banks renewed 773,795 loans aggregating 51,448,311,041, and made 4,884 new mortgage loans totaling $28,796,795. Of these three totals, 38 banks in New York City accounted for $4,406,269,282, $941,617569 and $11,952,044, respectively.

**Renewed 580,000 Loans**

The report on Pennsylvania banks shows 580,000 new loans totaling $880,000,000, renewals of 1,800,000 loans aggregating $2,000,000,000, and 18,000 mortgage loans totaling $74,000,000.

Massachusetts banks returns show 260,000 new loans aggregating $800,000,000, renewals of 220,000 loans totaling $560,000,000, and 1,800 new mortgage loans in the amount of $9,900,000.

Maine banks made 38,000 new loans totaling $34,000,000, renewed 68,000 loans amounting to $52,000,000 and made 1,100 new mortgage loans aggregating $2,300,000.

New Hampshire banks made 36,000 new loans amounting to $26,000,000, renewed 53,000 aggregating $41,000,000 and made 1,000 real estate loans totaling $2,600,000.

Vermont commercial banks made 37,000 new loans aggregating $11,000,000, 1,800 mortgage loans of $3,000,000 and renewed 85,000 loans totaling $37,000,000.

**29,000 New R. I. Loans**

Rhode Island banks made 29,000 new loans totaling $65,000,000, renewed 56,000 loans aggregating $105,000,000, and made 700 new mortgage loans totaling $4,900,000.

Connecticut banks made 100,000 new loans totaling $140,000,000, renewed 200,000 aggregating $250,000,000, and made 1,800 real estate loans totaling $8,000,000.

New Jersey commercial banks made 250,000 new loans aggregating $225,000,000, renewed 600,000 loans totaling $550,000,000, and made 5,000 new mortgage loans amounting to $28,000,000.

Kansas banks made 280,000 new loans amounting to $85,000,000, renewed 280,000 loans totaling $120,000,000 and made 3,000 mortgage loans aggregating $5,900,000.

### *News Notes—Northern Europe*

*(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)*

**Norwegian Oil**—An abnormal volume of orders received since the outbreak of war has appreciably disturbed the Norwegian cod-liver oil market. The bulk of the increased demand has come from European buyers, many of these long-term contracts, insisting that the full quantities be delivered immediately. American buyers have been less urgent. Local exporters declare that their own cod-liver oil stocks are small and they are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain oils from producers in northern Norway.

**Norwegian Movies**—Conditions resulting from the war may afford American motion picture producers an opportunity to improve their position in the Norwegian market. Out of a total of 346 films shown in Norway in 1938, 212 were American productions, 41 German, 32 Swedish, 29 French, and 17 British. Most of the British pictures shown are believed to have been American made. Total box office receipts of Norwegian picture theaters in 1938 totaled about $4,800,000, an increase of 20 per cent over 1937.

**Swedish Gasoline**—Drastic restrictions have been imposed on gasoline consumption in Sweden. Gasoline appears to be the only basic commodity of which there is an inadequate supply within the country at this time. Considerable efforts are being made to meet the shortage of gasoline by promoting the production and use of motor alcohol and charcoal gas generators. At the present time the use of gasoline-driven motors is largely restricted.

**Swedish Shipbuilding**—Notable progress has been made by Sweden's shipbuilding industry in recent years. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, the value of delivered vessels and other finished orders of the Goetaverken Company of Goetegorg amounted to about $14,130,000, compared with $12,800,000 during the preceding year. At the close of the fiscal year the company was employing 5,000 workers. Its net profit during the period under review amounted to $588,000, which compares with $410,600 the preceding year.

**Danish Imports**—A sharp decrease in Denmark's imports from the United States accompanied by a slight increase in exports to the American market was registered in the first eight months of 1939. Total Danish imports of U. S. products in the January-August period of 1939 were valued at $12,800,000, compared with $20,460,000 in the preceding period of 1938. Virtually all of the import decline was accounted for by grain. Danish exports to the U. S. in the eight months period of 1939 increased to $2,950,000 from $2,400,000 in the like period of 1938.

**Danish Cable Service**—War conditions have served to sharply increase the operations of the Danish Government's telegraph department. Because of its geographical position and its excellent telegraphic connections with foreign countries, Copenhagen has become the center for foreign correspondents and large foreign news bureaus have established head offices in the Danish metropolis. Some foreign press services are sending out 10,000 words a day. Of these cables, Denmark gets about two-thirds of the cost in foreign exchange.

**Netherlands Fishing**—It is possible that the Netherlands may soon be in the market for fishery products of United States origin as a result of the practical cessation of commercial fishing locally because of the European war. Measures have been taken by the Netherlands Government to keep owners and crews of fishing craft informed concerning the position of mine fields in the North Sea. Authorities are of the opinion that fishing can be pursued without great danger if official directions are observed, but the crews are reluctant to go to sea because of the prevailing conditions.

**Farms in Belgium**—In order to assure its basic food supplies under present war conditions, Belgium has inaugurated a program of enforced agricultural production. The commodities concerned are wheat, rye, sugar beets, and potatoes. The plan is designed to reduce the need for bringing in these essential food products from abroad. Since the country is normally intensely cultivated, however, it is assumed that this plan for enforced extension of growing of specified commodities will result in decreased production of other domestic farm products.

**Belgian Textile**—The position of the Belgian textile industry has remained extremely favorable since the outbreak of the European war with orders being received for all types of goods from both local and export markets. France, England, and the Netherlands are among the best foreign customers. Large orders have been received from the Government for national defense purposes. The chief problem encountered by the industry in maintaining the current high rate of activity is the importation of sufficient raw materials.

*Heads Utilities*

By a Staff Artist

**Charles Y. Freeman**

**Elected Chairman of Commonwealth Edison Company and Public Service Company of Northern Illinois. Since 1932, Mr. Freeman has been General Counsel of the Commonwealth Edison group and now fills the office left vacant by the passing on of James Simpson.**

### Marshall Field Reorganization Plan Is Approved

CHICAGO (AP)—Stockholders of Marshall Field & Co. approved a proposed plan of reorganization and recapitalization of the company. Directors elected Stanley Field, Chairman and James Simpson, Jr., a member of the executive committee, both succeeding James Simpson, who passed on recently.

Directors declared a dividend of 30 cents a share on the common, payable Dec. 26 to stock of record Dec. 15, this being the first payment on the common since Dec. 1, 1931, and a dividend of $9 on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred, payable Dec. 26 to stock of record Dec. 15, paying off accumulations on that issue. Directors also declared a regular quarterly of $1.50 a share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred and on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred, second series, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The plan approved offered holders of the present 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock one-half share of the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, second series, and two and three-fourths shares of common stock for each share of their preferred holdings.

F. D. Corley, President, told stockholders the company also expected to purchase up to 82,733 shares of its preferred stock from stockholders at $83.50 a share after payment of the $9 accrued dividends and $1.50 dividend for the current quarter.

**Outboard, Marine Net**

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Outboard, Marine & Manufacturing Company reported net profit for the fiscal year ended last Sept. 30 of $1,036,903, setting an all-time record. The earnings were equal to $3.49 a share on common stock, compared with $2.40 the preceding year.

### Mexico to Put Final Value On Oil Properties

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The case of the expropriated foreign oil companies is headed for complete adjudication—in the Mexican view—with the start of proceedings for a final evaluation of the confiscated properties.

Asked about Washington dispatches saying the 17 expropriated United States, British and Netherlands concerns might try to take the case before the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, Supreme Court Justice Rodolfo Asiain said:

"An international tribunal can intervene in such cases only in a controversy between two sovereign entities. In the present case, the expropriated companies were Mexican concerns. Only Mexican tribunals can resolve such matters."

The companies in question were Mexican corporations, owned by foreign interests. It was Justice Asiain who drafted the court's opinion of last Saturday which upheld the constitutionality of the March 18, 1938, seizure of the oil properties.

Under proceedings begun by Mexican Attorney General Genaro V. Vazquez the 17 foreign-owned companies are to be asked to appoint experts who, with Government experts, would appraise the former holdings of the companies. A Government statement announcing the action said:

"As the Supreme Court has just handed down its decree denying the companies' appeal to have the expropriation declared unconstitutional, the procedure of evaluation, now initiated, constitutes the next to last phase of the procedure of expropriation.

"Once the amount of indemnification has been fixed, the Government will determine the form the payment will take."

### U. S. Deficit Rises By $1,703,045,860

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury figures showed that the Government had gone $1,703,045,860 into the red during the first five months of the current fiscal year. This compared with a deficit of $1,436,136,765 for the similar period last year.

The national debt stood at $41,305,056,749 on November 30. The excess of expenditures over income during November was $284,039,261, compared with $296,943,555 in the same month last year.

Total receipts for the five months were $2,175,093,265 against $2,222,791,416 in the same period a year ago.


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**Every Purchase Counts** Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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*Try our Noted Confectionery, Christmas Cakes and Mince Pies*

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS THAT WILL PLEASE *are obtainable here* **J. Ellis Jones, M.P.S.** Willow St., Oswestry Phone 160

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22331—Phone **HALLAMSHIRE** 14 Wharf St. COAL

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99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1. **CENTRAL MOTORS** (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22893 FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

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*Accredited Agent Complete Service* ALLAN SMITH 50, EASTBANK STREET Pianos, Radio, Records

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*Fishmonger and Poulterer* **T. WATKINSON** New laid eggs from our own farm Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens. Van delivery to all parts. 68, Eastbank Street, Tel. 4986 103, Cambridge Rd., Churchtown, Tel. 8181

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Fleischmann of Arden Sole Agent for THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS — Ethel Jones MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS 20 Blake Street York Tel. 4265

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### EDINBURGH

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**ALL THE BEST BOOKS** May be inspected at **GRANTS BOOK SHOP** 126, Princes Street, Edinburgh Ask for Christmas List. Phone 31031

### SCOTLAND

### EDINBURGH (Continued)

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| TIES | Large Selection from | 1/6 |
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| PYJAMAS | Newest patterns from | 8/11 |
| MEN'S GLOVES | from | 4/6 |
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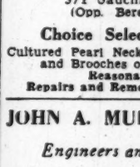
PULLOVERS We have Khaki and Air Force Slipovers; Pullovers and Scarves in stock.

**DOWN QUILTS** Glasgow's Leading House for Down Quilts. Always 1000 to Choose From. EXAMPLES Figured Satin with Bedspread to match. Gold, Rose, Green, Blue. Single Bed Size. Set. **72/6** Marocain ruched and Scalloped designs. Bedspread to match. Rose, Green, Gold, Blue. Double Size. Per Set. **79/6** *Wonderful Range of Quilts from 29/6* **A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.** 36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1



**ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.** *JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS* 109 Buchanan Street *Oak Jacobean Table Canteen* PRICE £25 Containing 81 Pieces Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

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**HOME FURNISHING SPECIALISTS** Advice on Carpets, Materials, Furniture and complete colour schemes. Entirely free of charge. **MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.** 309, Sauchiehall Street

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Manly Manners

"Although I'm in a hurry I never rush headlong And bump and push folks in my path— Such manners would be wrong."

RC

## Timothy and the Acorns

### A Story for Children

It was a great day by the murmuring brook. The Chatter-Elves who lived at the roots of the big hemlock tree were giving a party for all their relatives who lived under the birches on the other side of the stream.

It was to be a picnic party, so the tables were brought out from the tunnels under the hemlock tree, where the Chatter-Elves lived, and spread with fine lacy cobweb cloths. Timothy, who was the youngest of all, was allowed to help set the dishes around. They were acorn cups, small ones at each place and large ones to pile the food in.

"O dear, oh dear!" said Timothy's mother. "We have not enough acorn bowls to hold the water cress salad! We need a dozen more. Why, our picnic will be spoiled."

"No, no!" cried Timothy. "The picnic must not be spoiled. I will go to the meadow and find a dozen acorn bowls under the largest oak tree." And he dashed away as fast as ever he could.

As he made his way through the tall grass he began to sing,

"Ho, for a dozen acorn caps,
Or do you call them cups perhaps?
Ho, for a dozen acorn bowls
Or would you call them acorn molds?

"They're underneath the oak tree fair—
I think they are, I hope they're there—
For I shall pile them up, my lad,
To hold the water cress salad!"

He reached the largest oak tree. There were only a few acorn cups left on the ground, but after he hunted quite a while he had found twelve big ones. He piled them up on top of each other, but the pile was very high and it toppled over.

He piled them up again, and again they toppled over.

Then he set them down in a row and tried to tie them together with pieces of grass. But the grass kept breaking.

"Oh dear," sighed Timothy. "However shall I carry them back?"

Just then he heard the flutter of wings above him. He looked up. There were ever so many fairies flying down toward him.

"We have come to help you," said their leader.

Timothy watched in delight as each acorn cup was taken up by two fairies, who flew off with it toward the brook. Then he saw some more fairies carrying a hammock of woven grasses.

"Timothy shall ride in state,
He shall not come to the picnic late,"

they sang, and let the hammock down for him to climb into. Then off they flew with it.

All the Chatter-Elves and their guests were ready to sit down to the tables when Timothy arrived. The fairies were invited to stay, but said they must not stop, for they had other work to do. Timothy's mother hurried to fill the 12 acorn bowls with water cress salad. Then all was ready.

"Now the picnic is just as it should be," said Timothy happily and everyone, large and small, agreed.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### What the Difference Is Between a Linotype and a Monotype Machine?

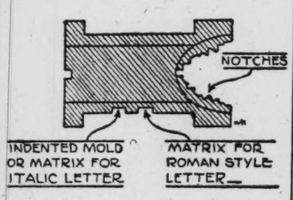
The word "linotype" combines "line," "of," and "type," and it is applied to a machine for casting solid lines of type, known as slugs. It accomplishes this by setting up a line of type molds or matrices from which the type is cast. The matrices are selected and moved automatically into place by pressing the proper keys on a keyboard.

The slug molded from these matrices is the length of one line of type. After being cast, the slug is automatically moved aside, and the matrices used in making it are mechanically picked up and returned to their proper storage chutes.

The way the matrices find their proper places is by means of a toothed, V-shaped notch in each matrix. The matrix is carried along a special track until it is directly over its proper storage channel, at which point the projections and slots exactly fit the teeth of the matrix, and the matrix drops into its tube.

After the slugs have been used in the printing job for which they were made, they are simply thrown into a melting pot, and the type-metal is used over and over again.

The vord "monotype" is from




the Greek *monos*, meaning "single," and the word "type." The machine so designated differs from the linotype in that the letters are made and set singly, not in complete lines or slugs.

The monotype is more complex than the linotype. Actually, it consists of two machines, which may be set up in separate rooms. One machine does the composing and the other the typecasting.

The composing machine has a keyboard of more than 250 keys. When a key is struck, it releases a punch which pokes a pattern of holes into a strip of paper.

The perforated paper ribbon is then placed in the casting machine, where it runs over a cylinder in which there are pipes filled with compressed air. As the punched holes come opposite the openings in these pipes, the matrix which corresponds to that particular punched design is pushed into position over the molten type-metal, and a plunger forces the metal into the matrix of mold and makes the type.

Batteries of linotypes are used for setting up the columns of great daily papers, while the monotype is widely used in book and magazine typesetting.—W. P. Keasbey.

## Party Fun

### Blockade

This active game is played by dividing the players into two groups, one to form the blockade and the other to be ships trying to get through.

Blockade players are stationed around a large play space, 3 or 4 feet apart on every side. The ships must go through the blockade singly, touch a goal in the center, and return without being touched by the blockaders. Every time a ship is touched his side loses a point.

Blockaders have to stand with feet close together, hand at sides; but they are allowed to lean over far enough to touch those going through with either head or shoulders; and every time they succeed in doing this, their side wins a point. Moving the feet loses a point, however.

When all of one side has had a try, the blockaders become ships, and the game is repeated.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made: marvellous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well*—Ps. 139:14.

## Abraham Lincoln in Britain

Monitor Camera Club from Edward P. Leigh, London

**The above photograph, with Westminster Abbey in the background, symbolizes the unity between two great nations. The picture at upper right is a side view of the significant monument.**

## A Letter in Flowery Language

**(The names of 25 flowers are concealed in the wording of this letter.)**

Dearest May:

Most of my days are spent in the garden. I am sure to be out before breakfast, walking to and fro, seeing the beauty everywhere. The window of my room allows me a view of the church spire across the landscape when it is clear; but usually I rise very early in the morning, glorying in the sunrise. I often hear the song of the larks, pure and sweet, pealing forth on the air, now soaring to the skies, now dropping again to earth. And at night where is there any music on the globe liable to make you sleepy like the curfew's drowsy ring? After a good sleep in kind Nature's embrace, I breakfast on the porch. I declare, even the most ascetic love rich cream for breakfast! And do you have cantaloupe on your menu? About all I lack is a car! National spirit of unrest, I guess! I think of you often; I know that Florida is your favorite resort for health, ease, and sunshine, but I was terribly bored with it. I won't offend you by saying that, will I? Lying on the beach just doesn't suit me. Please don't forget me. Nothing would do me more good than one of your letters; they are so sincere, useful, and practical, and they eschew all flowery language.

Ever yours,

Flora

## A Word a Day

### Livid

**Example:** "Over the water there hung . . . a *livid* fog of heat." (Ouida: "Maremma.")

**Test:** Before reading further, test your vocabulary by selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

| | |
|---|---|
| black and blue | reddish |
| whitish | furious |
| hot | glowing |

**Pronunciation:** *Livv'-id* (i's short as in it.)

**Derivation and definition:** Back of our word, one which is often misused, lies the Latin *lividus*, "leaden-colored; bluish," from *livere*, "to be bluish." We use our word correctly when it is applied to a black-and-blue color—a discoloration, for example, resulting from a hard body-blow. It is also employed to describe an appearance of wan luminosity.

Pope in his "Thebais" used the word accurately when he wrote: "Thou, sable Styx! whose livid streams are rolled thro' dreary coasts."

### Many Rulers Quit

History records the abdication of approximately 40 monarchs dating from that of Diocletian and Maximian in 305.

### Key to Flower Letter

Gardenia, rose, mallow, spirea, arbutus, iris, morning-glory, larkspur, sweet pea, snowdrop, lobella, syringa, pink, orchid clover, peony, lilac, carnation, daisy, althea, aster, lily, forget-me-not, cereus, wallflower.

C. C. B.

## In Lighter Vein

**The Diplomat**

"In your opinion, who are the three greatest sailors in British history?" an admiral who was conducting an examination for the British navy asked one of the candidates.

The reply came pat. "I'm sorry, sir, I didn't catch your name when I entered the room, but the other two are Nelson and Drake."—Santa Fe Magazine.

**Encore!**

A commercial traveler put up for the night at a small country inn. In the breakfast-room the following morning he was asked by the landlord how he had enjoyed the cornet-playing in the next bedroom during the night.

"Enjoyed it!" was the reply. "I should think not, indeed! Why I spent half the night pounding on the wall to make that cornet-player stop."

"I'm afraid there's been a misunderstanding," said the landlord, stiffly. "The cornet player told me that the person in the next room applauded him so heartily that he played every piece he knew five times over."—Tit-Bits.

**The Victim**

"Man overboard!" came the cry. Instantly all was commotion. Boats were lowered and a search was made in vain. Then the roll was called and the mystery deepened. All were "present and correct."

At last a very scared-looking A. B. approached the officer of the watch.

"I think, sir, as 'ow the man overboard must ha' been me," he said. "I went over, but I managed to grab the anchor chain and climbed in again."

"Then why didn't you report to me at once?"

"I would ha' done, sir, but being in one of the lifeboat's crews, I had to look for a man overboard."—Answers.

**"Is the sunset very beautiful today, dear?"**

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### A Service of Giving

Los Angeles

A man who had long been very active, retired several years ago on a pension adequate for his needs. Although he had looked forward to retirement with great anticipation, he soon found that even the few hours of work he spent in his garden each day were not sufficient to occupy his time.

After several restless months he began to develop a plan which has brought joyful experiences to himself and to deserving neighbors and acquaintances. Now he is giving from three to five days each week to families who need repair work and odd jobs around their homes, but who probably wouldn't have the work done because their funds are needed for other things.

He never gives more than one day a month to any one family. For one family he repairs a badly leaking roof; for a woman of limited means he repairs a sidewalk; for a family with six children he builds a swing and teeter; for a neighbor he builds a fish pool and rock garden; etc.

He refuses pay for his services, but those he helps find many ways to reward him; and his days are filled with expressions of gratitude from the deserving friends he has helped.

### Native Architecture

Pueblo architecture, found chiefly in Arizona and New Mexico, is the only architectural style native to the territory now occupied by the United States.

### Precious Lumber

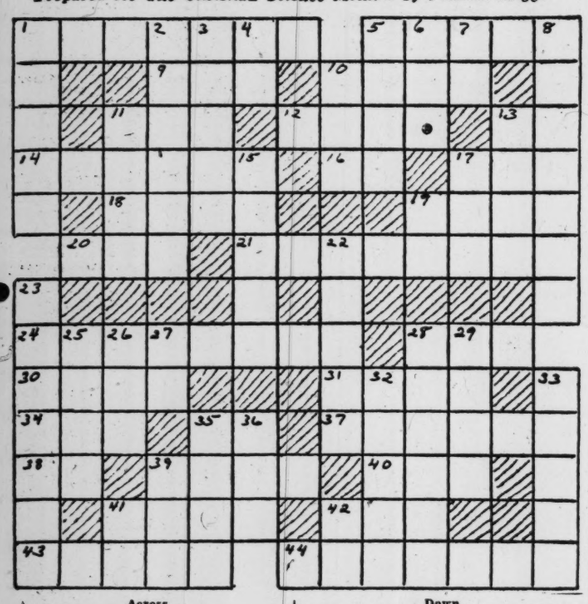
Good lumber has been made from Redwood trees that are believed to have lain on the damp ground for more than 500 years.

## Daily Quotation

*FANCY tortures more people than does reality.*—OUIDA.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—Joseph Israels was what?
5—Who was a famous Norwegian composer and pianist?
9—Who was head of one of Benjamite houses (Gen. 46:21)?
10—An ungulate would have what (sing.)?
11—What do you call body of the earth's atmosphere?
12—What is 26th book of New Testament?
13—Transpose (abbr.).
14—What is a county of southern England?
16—What is a plural ending?
17—22nd letter of Greek alphabet is what?
18—Asher is called what in New Testament?
19—A carpenter's lamb's-tongue would be what?
20—How many persons act in a monodrama?
21—What city was formerly called Constantinople?
24—What is the fruit of the wax myrtle?
28—What snake is found in countries round the Mediterranean?
30—What is any of various American wild plums?
31—What island is largest of Inner Hebrides?
34—What mountain is highest of Aravalli Hills?
35—You and I.
37—Mikado rules over what?
38—In what State is Bogalusa (abbr.)?
39—What burrowing mammal is mostly found in temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and N. America?
40—What mammal can fly?
41—In Soviet Russia, would a kolkhoz be a deer lake, or farm?
42—In what month was Gilbert Stuart born (abbr.)?
43—Saint Dizier, France, is on what river?
44—In Arthurian legend, who is Enid's husband?

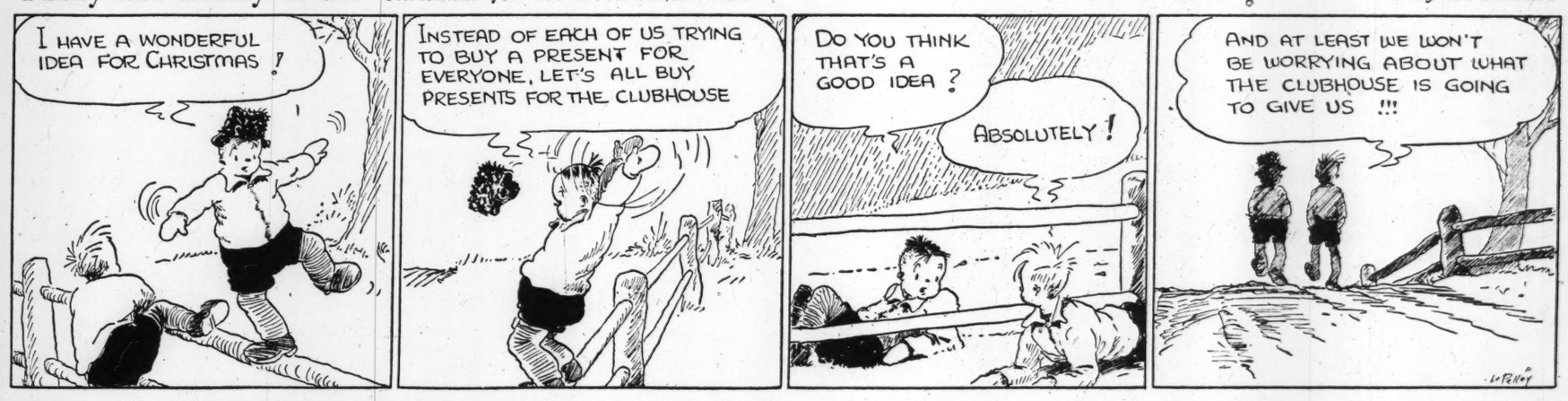
**Down**

1—What plantigrade carnivorous mammal lives in high altitudes in Himalayas?
2—What river of Germany flows into Oder River?
3—A ternion is a set of how many?
4—East Indies (abbr.).
5—What is a lake of eastern Manitoba, Canada?
6—What fleet animal is mentioned in II Sam. 2:18?
7—What is title of a poem by Kipling?
8—What is largest known anthropoid ape?
10—What is a seaport of French Indo-China?
11—Who was son of Dishan and brother of Uz (Gen. 36:28)?
13—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
15—What is a city of Prussia on Moselle River?
17—Male swan is what?
19—Symbol for thoron is what?
22—What plant is cultivated for use as seasoning in soups, stuffing, etc.?
23—Which of David's sons conspired against him?
25—What is a commune of Italy on Tanaro River?
26—"Ye" became what?
27—Exist.
28—What animal is domesticated in Peru and adjacent countries?
29—What is any long, very narrow opening?
32—European grayling is also called what?
33—Enough is as good as what?
35—Men once wore, grew, or rode chausses—which?
36—What tree is large and graceful?
39—Would a bhat be a dog, hen, or man?
41—Where is Lorient (abbr.)?
42—What prefix means "down"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Christmas for the Doodleduck Club*

By LE PELLEY


I HAVE A WONDERFUL IDEA FOR CHRISTMAS!
INSTEAD OF EACH OF US TRYING TO BUY A PRESENT FOR EVERYONE, LET'S ALL BUY PRESENTS FOR THE CLUBHOUSE
DO YOU THINK THAT'S A GOOD IDEA?
ABSOLUTELY!
AND AT LEAST WE WON'T BE WORRYING ABOUT WHAT THE CLUBHOUSE IS GOING TO GIVE US !!!
LE PELLEY

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh There It Is—*

"Oh, pshaw! There goes my ball of yarn," Mrs. Simpson said today as I ambled into the front room—
"I'll get it for you"—I wiggled—
As I pawed for it under the couch I saw my ol' rubber bone that's been missing for several days!
So after giving Mrs. Simpson her yarn—
I rescued my bone—
And had a good time gnawing it!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Going My Way?*

By THE HAGERS

"KOALA!" I LOOKED EVERYWHERE BUT COULDN'T FIND THE LITTLE BEAR.
HE RAN AWAY—I WONDERED WHY—AS I WAS TELLING HIM GOOD-BY;
BUT I MUST CARRY OUT MY SCHEME TO OVERTAKE THE FLOCK DOWNSTREAM.
"I'M READY, WADDLES. ALL ABOARD! MAY I GO TOO?" THE BEAR IMPLORED.
THE HAGERS

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## International Euphemism

In today's topsy-turvy world it has become a commonplace that when nation deals with nation words are used not merely to conceal meaning but to reverse meaning. Yet even in times when the signing of a non-aggression pact is almost sure to signal a new war, there are almost daily advances in the art of euphemism. Some examples of the last few days:

Berlin is blaming Britain for Finland's attack on Russia. By this reasoning London egged on Helsingfors. It is not explained why mighty Finland should have needed any encouragement to tackle such a weak and retiring opponent as the Soviet.

But London may have the key; it now discloses that the British effort to obtain a pact with Russia broke down because Britain would not agree to Soviet plans for guaranteeing the small Baltic States. This implies that one price of the German pact with Moscow was the sort of guarantees Russia has now given Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, and a free hand to resist Finnish aggression.

Incidentally, in Italy, that sturdy protector of Ethiopia and Albania, there is great indignation over Finland, and alarm lest Rumania become the next aggressor against Russia. In Berlin that too could be put down to British support of Rumania. Germans who recall that the German Army created Finland, must be very annoyed with Britain; for by objecting to the extension of Nazi protection over Eastern Europe and tying up German military might in the West, those "obtuse English" have left no barrier to Bolshevism.

This kind of camouflage is matched only by the Soviet rejection of Finland's plea to the League of Nations. Moscow now says it has no dispute with the Finnish Government, having settled everything with the Red Government it has set up at Terijoki. If that isn't a joke we should expect to see the Soviet troops withdrawn from Finnish soil and a cessation of the bombing of Helsingfors—but we forget; according to Moscow no invasion, no bombing of civilians has occurred.

Happily what the Finns are doing is beyond any need of euphemism.

## Mexico's Oil

The Republic of Mexico has been confirmed by its own Supreme Court in the possession of the oil resources which it took away from British and American companies more than a year and a half ago. This gives the Mexican Government a monopoly on petroleum, the monopoly which the Constitution of 1917 contemplated as to minerals.

But the problems which yet face the regime of President Cardenas in this respect are those which commonly confront a trader who has "cornered the market." In the old days of the Chicago wheat pit it was proverbial that the man who achieved a "corner" might find he had a bear by the tail in trying to sell the commodity without breaking the market for it and losing his profit.

Mexico has a lot of oil on her hands, and the British market for it is closed by the protest of the British against the expropriation, the German market on which she counted is closed by blockade, the Italian market has proved small, the Japanese market is distant, and whether the United States market can be opened may depend in large measure on the attitude of the State Department.

Secretary Hull has firmly taken the position that the American oil companies should be promptly and fully compensated. The Mexican court decision also holds that the firms should be repaid for capital directly and legitimately invested in oil production in Mexico and for the oil which they had above ground at the time of the expropriation. But it denies that they need be compensated for oil still in the ground or for loss of anticipated profits, and this might reduce considerably the valuations, which have ranged from $250,000,000 to $400,000,000. Also the court ruling permits compensation to be postponed for ten years, which is anything but prompt, and American oil men doubt whether anything more than a minute fraction of the value would ever be paid then without some diplomatic pressure.

Some of these same American oil men will admit that Mexican technicians are doing a much more competent job of operating the wells and refineries than company executives ever thought they could. And with a war going on in Europe Mexico's oil monopoly may find its gasoline and oil in active demand regardless of the background. But a great deal remains to be negotiated.

## Generosity?

The police department of Lafayette, Indiana, has announced that no more tickets for parking overtime will be given until after Christmas. This is evidently intended as a kindness to shoppers, but what is one shopper's convenience is a gnashing of teeth to the other shopper who is driving 'round and 'round the block. Parking limits were devised to give numbers of motorists a chance. Once there was a Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving. Some motorists and prospective shoppers probably will even consider it downright noxious to give away their potential parking spaces.

## The Caucus in Line of Fire

Rhode Island has made so many advances this past year in implementing its democracy — installing the Nation's strictest civil service for one thing, and streamlining its governmental departments for another—that it is not surprising attention should now focus on that ultimate essential, voting.

A special commission has just completed a study of the relative merits of the party caucus system of nominating candidates as opposed to the direct primary system. A majority favors the caucus.

In this they have raised a moot political question. It stems from those intense days before the American War for Independence when the ship-caulkers of Boston were a considerable political force, and doubled their effectiveness by holding meetings at which they discussed affairs and took a united stand. John Adams dubbed these meetings caucuses, and the word took hold.

At first blush, it appears reasonable for parties to select candidates by caucus. The theory is they must pick men who appeal to the public in order to win. In practice, however, the caucus system was found susceptible to abuse. Control soon was concentrated in the hands of a few, and if the few had not the highest ideals, "bossism" followed. For this reason, 46 of the 48 States now nominate candidates by direct primary—that is, by popular vote.

Primaries have not been an unqualified success either. They have increased the costs of elections and electioneering; they have not been free from manipulation by politicians. In a dozen States there is talk of reverting to the caucus, or party convention.

Among political scientists there is some case made for a caucus in which the representation is controlled and the functioning otherwise regulated to permit freer consideration of candidates.

With either system, the most important element is a high sense of public responsibility and honesty among the political leaders involved. With either system, a strong corrupt practices law is advisable. This should detail, among other things, the amount of money candidates can spend for campaigns; provide democratic channels for establishing leadership in a party, and fix party responsibility.

## Something to Watch

Political generosity is proverbial, particularly in election years. For that reason a warning by Robert B. Luchars, National Commander of the American Veterans' Association, is timely. He reminds us that the American Legion pension bill by Representative John Rankin of Mississippi is still pending in the Congress which will convene for its second session on January 3 and that special efforts doubtless will be made by the veterans' lobby to obtain its passage this spring.

If any increase of benefits is to be legislated, it should be for men suffering from disabilities incurred in line of duty. But they are not so influential politically as the many members of families of men who saw only training-camp service. The pending measure would extend pensions to widows who may not have been alive at the time of the war but who may have married former service men as recently as last year. The last Revolutionary War pension was paid as late as 1906 to a widow born 23 years after independence was won.

If citizens are in earnest about economy or about directing Government benefactions where they are most deserved this bill is something to watch.

---

A western college president frowns on the custom of dousing freshmen in horse troughs. If "Prexy" can find a genuine horse trough, Henry Ford may give him enough for it to provide swimming pools for the freshmen.

# Our Readers Say—

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Inter-American Friendship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is with great interest that I learned of the conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Education. It is an excellent step in the right direction for the new Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State to bring together distinguished leaders in the field of education for the purpose of working out a broad program dealing with the development of more effective relations with the other American Republics.

The work of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief, Division of Cultural Relations, in thus supplementing the "Good Neighbor Policy" is of the utmost significance if peace and good will is to be fostered in this hemisphere.

Inter-American friendship is a vitally important matter especially in these times of world unrest. Therefore the results of this conference must be the beginning of the factors that shall determine the degree to which it will be possible for the Americas to become a happy family of nations.

But beyond this conference and all conferences lies the problem of the education of human beings. In this respect the work of Dr. Frederick Kettner, founder-president of the Inter-American Friendship Center of Buenos Aires and New York, is noteworthy at this time. Attending the Peace Conference of Buenos Aires of 1936 as an observer, he remained to create a center for the purpose of bringing about closer cultural ties and better understanding betwen the peoples of North and South America.

The keen interest of the members of this Instituto Biosofico Argentino, and their desire for mutual co-operation, understanding, and friendship with their fellow members of the Inter-American Friendship Center in New York, is proof that the people of the Americas can learn to value the rich cultural treasures which abound in their respective nations.

The creation of Inter-American Friendship Centers in every large city in the United States as well as in the cities of South America will go far towards uniting the Americas in mutual co-operation, and the preservation and advance of the ideals of democracy. I am convinced that in time to come the scope of this work shall grow in magnitude so as to necessitate the establishment of a separate department devoted to peace and cultural relations, and headed by a secretary of peace in the President's Cabinet.

HARRY BURKE

New York

## Dairy Farms in New York

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In glancing over your recent issue I found an article from Burlington, Vt., describing the milk situation.

May I correct one statement? The majority of New York State farmers are not members of the C. I. O. Dairy Farmers Union. I doubt if there are many farm laborers in New York State who joined the C. I. O. Certainly the farm owners have not. They are opposed to the C. I. O. and its tactics.

There is only a minority of New York State farmers who belong to the Dairy Farmers Union. It is impossible to secure any accurate figures.

At the end of the same paragraph there is the statement that non-unionized Vermont farmers are the chief obstacle to an increase in price. May I state that the members of the Dairymen's League, the largest co-operative in New York's milk shed, have been working consistently for over 20 years to secure the highest prices possible. The Dairy Farmers Union has opposed these efforts. It is part of the record that at a recent hearing when representatives of the Dairymen's League spoke in favor of an increase in Class I milk to $2.82 per hundred pounds, the leader of the Dairy Farmers Union spoke in opposition.

Waterville, N. Y. ERNEST C. STROBECK

## Trends in Musical Appreciation

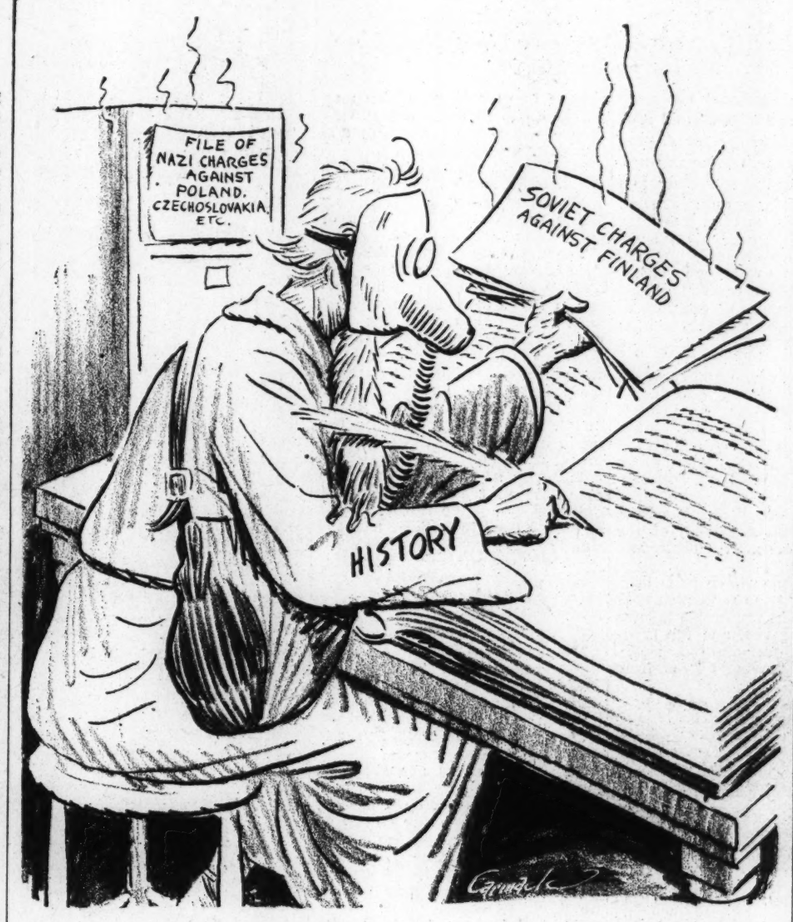
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An official of a recording company reports that the popularization of classical music by means of rhythmical fox-trot arrangements has brought a demand for recordings of the original works. Might not this "backward" trend indicate that there are a few persons perhaps musically uninitiated, who are caught by the beauty of the new music and want to hear the originals. Isn't this a trend in musical appreciation moving perhaps through unconventional "jazzy" channels?

H. A.

Boston

## Odoriferous




# Dressing Room No. 7

Back of its footlights the Metropolitan has always been an enchanting place. Perhaps there is a faint out-of-fashion touch about the deep, dimly lighted stage. But memory seldom fails to give one back many grand reminiscences of its neatly powdered old history.

Despite the bustle everywhere preparatory to the recent opening, there was one quiet spot when I went back stage. It is always quiet. It has been adopted, almost without question, as a shrine. It is dressing room No. 7. One flight up from the stage on the Thirty-ninth-Street side, it has blended into it a great portion of the romance that goes with the Metropolitan.

No. 7 is the tenor's dressing room. No one has ever known why it is one flight up while the prima donnas and baritones and bassos dress on a level with the stage, nor has anyone ever known why no tenor from Jean De Reszke to Lauritz Melchior will ever take the elevator but insists upon walking up.

Philip Crispano's belief is that tradition has much to do with it. And "Philipo" should know for he is rounding out his fortieth year as first property man of the Metropolitan and he has tales, richly coated, ticketed, and numbered which all go with No. 7.

* * *

Jean De Reszke was in his prime when the young Crispano joined the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"There is the table where he made up," declares Mr. Crispano as we are seated and the lights go on. "An artist every inch of him. A gentleman, too. What dignity, what charm! Tristan one night, Romeo another. The Huguenots or The Barber. It made no difference. The heaviest Wagnerian rôle or the most delicate the French and Latin composers ever have given us. No, his was not the greatest voice. One who knew him would never say that. But he *was* the greatest tenor to interpret rôles who has ever sung here."

Mr. Crispano points to a large chair.

"That was Caruso's chair. I got it for him," he offers quietly. "I used to sit in it many times and watch him make up. We were great friends." A glitter of something drops down Mr. Crispano's coat lapel. Another sparkles in the bright light in his eye. "Try that chair," he suggests.

"Those telegrams for the dancers," he nods. "When Caruso opened a season there were hundreds. Tucked in the mirror, on the table. Pinned on the wall. Piled on the floor. On the piano. I loved him. We all loved him."

"Was that his piano?" we inquire as our gaze follows his.

"Oh, yes," Philipo informs us. "The same piano. That was his piano. Melchior and others have used it since but it was his, Caruso's."

Phil Crispano rises and opens the cover and runs his fingers up and down the keyboard.

"I must tell you a story," he says as he comes and settles into his chair once more.

* * *

"Last year a young man and a pretty girl came to the Thirty-ninth-Street entrance one afternoon and asked for me.

" 'May we see the stage?' she inquired. 'Yes,' I replied. 'I can take you around the stage if you would like.' "

Phil smiled. "I knew I had seen her somewhere. I thought I knew her. Still I couldn't place her."

Phil told us he took them from the basement to the extreme top of the stage. Showed them the reactor board under the prompter's box which controls and mixes the lights; the great fly lofts, the huge orchestra pit. Then up to the high roof stages where the ballet rehearses. At last he took them through the dressing rooms. They stopped and sat down as we were sitting in No. 7.

"Melchior was singing Siegfried with Madame Flagstad that evening and his helmet with the huge wings and the remainder of his costume was hung on the wall.

" 'Don't they put their costumes in those cabinets that run along the wall?' the young lady asked.

" 'Sometimes. But they were built for Caruso. He used to keep all of his costumes locked up in there. I was the first to open their doors after he had gone. . . . There in his own handwriting on several sheets of paper was a complete inventory of every shoe lace and button.'

" 'Tell us more,' the girl requested softly. She smiled."

* * *

It wasn't hard to accumulate memories of Caruso, Phil mentioned to us; for thoughts of his even today flow along and interlace one into another like the exquisite music he sang. Philip Crispano was mentally back in that room a year ago.

"Well, I went on," he said aloud. "I told them of what a sincere artist he was. How each time he was to sing he would first work long hours at home in *mezza voce* to limber up his glorious organ. Then he would bring his maestro, Bellezza or some other, to the opera house with him and together they would go over the entire score in soft voice so that he would be perfect when he got on the stage. After that was over he would settle back in this chair and, preoccupied perhaps with his own thought, would sketch on a pad a caricature of anyone who was with him. He was a great singer. The greatest. And the most human person I ever knew.

" 'Is this where he made up?' the little girl asked.

" 'The same mirror,' I replied. 'It has never been broken nor replaced.'

"She looked into it long and hard and I saw her close her eyes. Then she arose and went to the piano which was open and ran an arpeggio.

" 'Was this the piano he worked on?' she asked.

" 'Yes, that was the piano.'

"She sang a little. A beautiful, fresh young voice came forth as she fingered the keys.

" 'Who are you?' I flung forth as I jumped up.

"She turned and smiled and I need not have asked, for I saw that chin in profile and I recognized those eyes at last.

" 'I am Gloria Caruso,' she said."

CLARKE ROBINSON

# The Bookshelf

## *Armenian Tragedy*

Elizabeth Caraman's story of life among the Armenian peasantry of Central Asia Minor and the subsequent destruction of practically the whole community by Turkish soldiers on their way to fight the Russians in 1914 is not one for the reader of delicate sensibilities. There are incidents in that hard struggle for subsistence among the inhospitable mountains, with their scorching sun and trying climate, that jar on our sense of refinement and ease. The story of massacre is necessarily harrowing.

But Miss Caraman, in her childhood experiences with her ill-starred Karamanoogian family, had a story that was capable, if well told, of becoming great tragedy, ennobling as the martyrdom of the saints—and in her clear, simple, narrative style she writes in DAUGHTER OF THE EUPHRATES (New York: Harper. $2) an unforgettable epic of the doomed community.

The Armenian farmers of the Turkish hinterland, with their recent history stained with massacre and no confidence in the Turk's ability to prevent its repetition, had placed all their faith in religion. Garabed Karamanoogian, the author's father, a relatively prosperous silk raiser and a leader of the community, was as strict in his Protestantism as a Scottish Covenanter, allowing no liquor or tobacco near his home and ruthless in enforcing the letter of the law. When the time came to renounce his faith or be cut down by the Moslem soldiery he made his choice without hesitation.

His wife, Vartanoush, of high-class family, a true saint that might have walked straight out of the New Testament, was the teacher, pacifier, and general adviser of the people, a sublime character that belongs as much to the world as to the little village of Habousie. The martyrdom of Vartanoush was worthy of her life.

It is the interplay of these two strong characters, the man of rigid uprightness and the woman of deeper understanding, that brings to the story its higher quality of interest. Their presence pervades the daily routine of the farm, the local festivals, the disputes with the less puritanical Gregorians, the trips to the more luscious gardens of Housenig, old home of Vartanoush, and the more hazardous trips over bandit-infested roads to market the silk in Tiflis.

Miss Caraman, who eventually escaped to an American mission, tells of the tragedy without personal bitterness, painting in grateful colors those well-disposed Turkish men and women who helped her in her need and were outraged at the terrible work of their own soldiers. The story, now twenty-five years old, and apparently recollected in tranquillity, is not untimely in an age when fury of pogroms and the brutal repression of smaller races seem to have broken out of all control. For this tragedy of the inoffensive Christian villagers, brought so vividly home in the simple narrative, poses to all Christian peoples the question whether they should accept any new world order that does not provide that such things can happen no more. H. J. S.

# The Wide Horizon

## Democracy's Ideal

**By Eduard Beneš**

**Former President of Czechoslovakia**

From "Democracy: Today and Tomorrow," published by The Macmillan Company, New York; excerpt reprinted by special permission.

Everything I have said about the present situation of Europe and about the inevitable battle between democracy and authoritarianism of every kind in Europe shows that all of Europe—morally, socially, and politically—is in a state of profound disintegration. And whatever happens, whether it be war or revolutionary upheavals or momentary peaceful settlement of the present power-political and ideological conflicts, will not resolve this disintegration at once, because such a disintegration must be exchanged for a new general moral and political renaissance of a very extensive and profound kind and a general adaptation of the different political systems and ideologies of the European states and nations. That means that such an evolvement will be long, lasting many, many years.

And so the outlook on the future of Europe could be pessimistic. But I repeat that from this point of view I am not pessimistic. Democracy cannot die. Freedom cannot die. The fight for the free development of the human personality cannot cease. This is in the nature of man and of human society. Freedom and democracy may be suppressed for a time and in certain places. But different conditions in various countries make it possible to begin the struggle again, and there is no power in the world which can stop the passing of ideas—especially the ideas of freedom and democracy—across frontiers. The fight will continue; it cannot be stopped and it is already the fundamental condition of its final triumph.

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I do not, therefore, fear for the future of democracy. Neither do I fear a so-called catastrophe to Europe, through war or revolution. We hear very often the slogan that war or revolution in Europe will mean the end of human civilization. That is a mistake. Modern human civilization cannot be destroyed. One can destroy in one country, through war or revolution, some of the remarkable monuments of human culture and civilization, ancient and modern; but the present organization of the world does not allow anybody to destroy human civilization. Human civilization is, first of all, the moral conception of modern mankind, although including, of course, all economic values, all achievements of technological progress, all great cultural monuments, buildings, cities, universities, libraries, museums of art and science; many of them are of inestimable value and could be destroyed in a great catastrophe. And that would be a loss which never could be replaced.

But that does not mean the destruction of human civilization. The human spirit, in its great creative power, having saved in innumerable places the results of modern science, technology, and progress—material and moral—will continue in any case its great creative work. And we will rebuild, replace, reconstruct, and re-create the so-called modern civilization in new forms, which probably cannot have at once the same value and the same moral and material perfection as many of the destroyed monuments of the past. But the great struggle in human society for the continuation of past culture and civilization and for future culture and civilization will continue with the same noble results and the same great success which is, again, in the nature of the human spirit and the human personality. Humanity will simply continue its daily life, its daily creation, and its daily fight for new and better forms of human existence.

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Everyone must, of course, understand what such conflicts, suffering, and disaster would mean. Everyone must do everything possible to avoid it. But the slogan prophesying the end of civilization is meaningless.

The present crisis in Europe and in the world is the continuation of the eternal fight for a better justice, for a better life, for a better political, national, cultural, economic, and social existence, for the greatest number of individuals in the greatest number of countries in the world; the fight for a peaceful settlement of the conflicting interests; the fight for a longer period of peace and for better forms of collaboration between the nations and states in the world. In a word, it is the continuation of the fight for a better society.

That is the ideal of democracy. This ideal is something so high, so valuable, and so dignified that it is worth believing and living. It is worth being a democrat.

# Mirror of World Opinion

## Humility

It is regrettable that so many of us think meanly of humility. Perhaps we confuse this noble quality with the counterfeit "be 'umble" of smirking, cringing, hypocritical Uriah Heep, that noisome creature of Charles Dickens' imagination.

For humility, next to love, is the queen of graces. to be truly humble is to be teachable, spiritually strong, intellectually honest, morally trustworthy.

One of my earliest teachers, who went from a little Missouri town to the headship of a publishing business in Chicago, wrote this fine paragraph about humility:

"Humility is greatness bending but not yielding to the storm. It is power reserving its strength. It is faith, ready for the test. It is patience willing to wait. It is wisdom, parting with ambition. It is unselfishness, leaving worldly honor to others. It is confidence, prepared for the call. It is love anxious to serve."

To which I would add: Humility is Thomas A. Edison patiently and persistently searching out the secrets of electricity; humility is Abraham Lincoln bearing with the irritable Secretary Stanton and the scheming Secretary Chase; humility is Jesus of Nazareth girding himself with a towel, taking a basin, washing and wiping dry the dust-stained feet of his disciples, who, in the absence of a servant, should have done this menial service each for the other.—Edgar DeWitt Jones in *The Detroit News*.